THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X.—NO. 98. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE BROOKS CASE.

War Against the Whisky Ring.

Trial of the Would-be Assassins—The Second Day's Proceedings—Mayor Fox's Cross-Examination—A Full Report of the Testimony.

The Court Adjourns until a Missing Witness can be Found.

Close of Yesterday's Proceedings.

After the close of our report yesterday of the proceedings in the Brooks case, in the Court of Quarter Sessions, before Judge Ludlow, the case was resumed at half-past two o'clock, and continued until the adjournment at seven o'clock in the evening.

The developments were of an unexpected character and most interesting, assuming shapes quite novel in the history of criminal trials in this city. Thomas Hughes, a young cooper, proves that on the day of the attack upon Mr. Brooks he saw Neil McLaughlin with his carriage in Front street, near Keenan's store, about 12 o'clock, and talked with him, and also saw Mara and Hughes on the opposite side of the street; subsequently, about 1 o'clock, he saw the same parties in the neighborhood of Seventh and Christian streets, Dougherty then being differently dressed. Several young men, doing business in Front street, also saw McLaughlin and his carriage there on that day. McLaughlin, a young man about twenty years old, was in custody of Police Lieutenant Killacky, confined in one of the anterooms of the court where he could not hear the testimony of the other witnesses or be approached by outside parties, and being called to the witness-stand appeared under the guard of the lieutenant. It was known that he was the hackdriver on this murderous occasion, and it was believed that he had, in police [illegible] "peached" upon the prisoners, and therefore [illegible] his testimony would establish their [illegible] sworn to tell the truth, he answered [illegible]orney's questions in a frightened, [illegible], his voice trembling, and his [illegible] indicating fear. To the astonishment [illegible] one, he looked upon the prisoners and said [illegible] were not the men who were in his chaise on the 6th of September, and whom he drove from Front street to the park; the real men, he said, being strangers to him, calling themselves Jones and Stratton, and being much larger men than the prisoners. The first time he had ever seen the prisoners was the Friday before their arrest in New York; they were all stopping at Johnny Murray's in Amity street, below Broadway; he had never seen them at Coney Island; he said he had made a different statement to the Mayor, but he was then frightened and spoke falsely. By leave of the Court Mr. Dwight put this fellow through a sharp and rigid cross-examination, but, though he contradicted himself in some particulars, he stuck absolutely to the assertion that the prisoners were not the men who had engaged his carriage on the day Mr. Brooks was shot. To prove the falsity of this testimony, the Commonwealth called Mayor Fox, who proved that the witness, McLaughlin, had made two written statements under oath, saying positively that Mara and Dougherty were the men whom he drove in his carriage on the 6th of September, and that they had engaged him to drive them along Front street for six successive days before the attempted assassination; that he had met them at Coney Island and conversed with them, and they were all arrested together. Messrs. Cassidy and Mann, for the prisoners, strove strenuously to rule this testimony out, but they were met by Mr. Dwight's cool and clear answers, and by Judge Ludlow's ready decisions, supported by incontestable authorities, which he had by him, and cited upon every point. And it was really amusing to see their discomfiture on some occasions, when they overstepped their mark, and brought out facts that would have done their case more good had they been kept undisclosed. As an instance, may be mentioned their cross-examination of the witness Hughes, by which they made it appear that he had been boarding at Woodbury, New Jersey, for several weeks, at the expense, perhaps, of the Commonwealth, and under the immediate care of our detectives, which of course was considered a good joke in the shape of bought testimony. But the smile was on the other side when the witness explained that as soon as his knowledge of the case became known to the friends of the prisoners, he was arrested upon a warrant from Alderman Devitt, and being handed over to the mercies of Bob Lyster Smith, an effort was made to spirit him away; and while he was being forced to change his clothing he gave his captors the slip, and immediately going to Detective Tryon, told his story, and placed himself under the protection of the Commonwealth.

A full and detailed account of the proceedings after the close of our report will be found on our inside page.

This Morning's Proceedings.

This morning a squad of policemen was in attendance in the lower hall of the court, but were no stationed as pickets at each turn of the staircase as on yesterday, the witness McLaughlin, against whom violence was feared, having been disposed of yesterday and left below to-day.

At 10 o'clock the Court met, and the Commonwealth's case was resumed.

Before proceeding, however, Mr. Cassidy gave notice that he and his associates desired to have possession of both the written statements that the witness McLaughlin had given the Mayor and of which the Mayor testified, and offered to produce authorities in support of the demand.

Judge Ludlow said he thought the defense were entitled to examine the statement that was written by the Mayor himself and from reference to which he had refreshed his memory while testifying, but that the demand for the second one was another matter.

District Attorney Gibbons said he would make no question about this matter, and was willing that the gentlemen representing the defense should have them.

Mayor Fox recalled and cross-examined by the defense—The first statement I spoke of was made, it seems to me, on the fourth day of the present month, at the Mayor's office, in the morning; Officer Scott, and part of the time Officer Wilkinson, of the New York force, were present; McLaughlin was in custody at that time upon a warrant issued by me to answer the charge of complicity in the attempted assassination of Mr. Brooks; I do not recollect upon whose oath the warrant was issued.

Q. What became of the case?

Objected to and overruled.

Q. Was he discharged, admitted to bail, or what became of him?

A. After I had the interview with him, he had a hearing before Alderman Kerr, which I did not hear, but which was reported to me; at the time of the statement, he was under arrest, in the custody of the Philadelphia authorities; he was still under arrest when the second statement was read to him and sworn to by him; I communicated both statements to the District Attorney; he said Brooks pointed a pistol at him, and he started, frightened, not knowing at the time what had been done; I do not know whether McLaughlin is still under arrest; Lieutenant Killacky is obeying my instructions, but it is my impression that there was an order of the Court in relation to the case of McLaughlin, but I have not seen that order; he was kept part of the time at the Sixth Ward Station House and part of the time at the Central Station; I do not know where else; he may have been taken to prison; I offered a reward for the arrest of these prisoners.

Q. How much was that reward?

Mr. Dwight—I object to the question because it is not in cross-examination.

Mr. Mann—I think I am entitled to show the bias of the witness, and to show if I can that the motive of the witnesses in this case is gain.

Judge Ludlow—This may all be very regular at some other stage of the case, but now it is out of place; it is not in cross-examination, and therefore I rule it out.

Q. Was there an arrangement made that he was not to be tried?

A. There was no arrangement that he was not to be tried, nor was there any promise that I am aware of. He said he wanted to make a voluntary statement on his own account; seemed perfectly calm while making it, and enlightened me as we progressed with it.

James J. Brooks sworn—I reside at No. 274 South Fourth street; in the month of September I was a Revenue Detective under the authority of the United States Government, commissioned by C. Delano, Commissioner of Internal Revenue; I was acting in this city; in the early days of September was acting in Richmond, and in Front, Second, right from South Front near Shippen as far as Callowhill; it was mainly in that part, but my business may have called me to other points; in the morning I was principally in Front street, and in the afternoon up Richmond way; I passed up and down Walnut street in my visitations; I went through Second street sometimes, but cannot now specify that I went through Third street, though that was the neighborhood of my business; the office to which I was accustomed to resort is in Library street, near Fifth; I have been at Keenan's store a number of times; my last visitations there were on the 4th and 6th of September; on the 6th I was there just after 12 o'clock, noon; Mr. Keenan's store is No. 112 N. Front street, on the west side, a few doors north of Arch; the store I judge is about one hundred feet deep by twenty wide; there are two doors to it; one on the north and the other on the south side, a window between them; from the north door is a flight of stairs passing up to the upper store; at the south door was a counter, with some baskets of champagne, and in front of the store were three barrels of whisky; other barrels were ranged along the store, and at the termination of them was a glass partition going north and south, in the centre of which was a door; there was an inside glass partition dividing this inner room into two offices, and the door opened into the northern office, as you pass out of the office against the north wall; as I entered that I passed into the counting-room, and young Keenan came from the south office into the north office and handed me the Government book that I had asked for the Saturday previous; I took it and placed it on the end of the desk, near the glass partition, and began its examination; while thus employed three persons entered the store and came towards the counting-room I was in; young Keenan went out of the office and met these men some four or five yards from the partition; about that time I turned to look at the parties who had come in, and they stood in a triangular position with the boy Keenan in the centre; one man stood at the north, another at the south, and the third man with his back towards me to the west; the boy stood with his face to the western man, who appeared to be the spokesman; I heard them ask if Mr. Keenan was in, and paid no further attention to them, and went on transcribing what I desired from the book; I heard no footsteps behind or about me; yet, while in the act of writing, I heard an explosion right against me, and my back struck as though with some blunt instrument; I immediately turned, and saw a man escaping from the door of the office; at the same time, in looking towards the street, I saw another man with his hand uplifted, with a blackjack in it, in the act of throwing it; what occurred after that until I found myself emerging from the store into the street I cannot say I remember in leaving the store; I subsequently discovered that I had been struck upon the temple with the blackjack, which affected my jaw for several days; I recollect leaving the store and drawing my pistol; I had great difficulty in drawing it, for the hammer caught in the lining of the pocket; immediately on reaching the sidewalk I looked north and saw a man struggling to get into a carriage, which was in full motion, and he had great difficulty in getting in; I subsequently traced the carriage as far as Martin's liquor store, which was something more than half a block; I then became exhausted from loss of blood, and was taken into the store and was subsequently taken to my home; Detective Franklin and a policeman came to me at Martin's store; I only know that I was wounded by a ball; as soon as I turned I knew I was shot; and when I began to yell "Stop the carriage!" I knew pretty well the extent of the wound, for the blood was flowing fast; I now have on the coat I wore when I was shot—(the jury examined it); I recognize Mara as the man standing at the southern end of the triangle in the store; Dougherty I do not recognize as one of the men in the store; I saw the man struggling to get into the carriage and kept my eye upon him, giving no attention to my pocket, which caused the difficulty in pulling my pistol; I had a good view of his profile, and believe James Dougherty to be that man; (as this was said there was a commotion throughout the court-room, and it was whispered, "That settles it; sure conviction"); I cannot say that I saw McLaughlin that day.

Cross-examined.—I made a previous statement, which I can hardly recollect, but I believe I said I saw the faces of all the men in the store except the one with his back to me; when I made the statement at my house Robert Hamilton was present, and I said the man who drove the carriage was of Hamilton's build, but his hair was straighter; when a man is sitting upon a carriage you can't tell his height, and so it turned out; McLaughlin's hair is straight, though Hamilton is a larger man than McLaughlin; my impression of the similarity in the build of McLaughlin and Hamilton was formed from what I could see of the former on the carriage; it was not upon this impression that Hamilton was sent to prison in default of $20,000 bail; the record will show differently; I never recognized Hamilton; I gave a description of these men to Mayor Fox, and of another to the New York authorities; I did not describe them as large, stout men; the greatest height I gave them was five feet eight; I cannot say that the description was taken down; I have said I do not recollect what occurred after I saw the men holding the blackjack up; I could not remember until I got into the street; what occurred before and after that I recollect; I said that after I saw the blackjack uplifted all was confused, but the confusion did not interfere with my recollection of the faces I saw in the store; I first saw Dougherty here in court since that day, September 6; I have not seen him in the interval; when I saw them in the dock last Monday week, when they were arraigned, I made up my mind this was the man; when I came into court that Monday I looked into the dock and was told (Mr. Mann here exclaimed, "Stop, sir! stop, sir!") their names.

Mr. Mann—I tell you to stop, sir; you can't drown me here; if this cause is to be tried by noise I can make as much as you; *my lungs haven't been shot.*

Judge Ludlow—Here, gentlemen, stop this immediately. Mr. Brooks, just answer the question.

Mr. Brooks—I was told their names; I was told that the men who had assaulted me had been caught, and that their names were Hugh Mara and James Dougherty; these two men in the dock are the same that I was told had been caught; there were three men who were proclaimed as outlaws, and that they had been caught; the persons who told me couldn't tell these were the men who assaulted me; I could not tell they were; I do not now know they were the men who assaulted me.

Mr. Mann—That's what I wanted; that's what I thought. That'll do, sir.

Mr. Dwight—You know that the man you saw in the store was Mara, and the man you saw getting into the carriage was Dougherty, do you not?

Mr. Brooks—I do, sir.

Re-cross-examined—I never said in Martin's that I would not recognize the men who assaulted me; I have said there were two men I could identify; I first identified the prisoners a week ago Monday, when they were arraigned here.

Sergeant Duffey sworn *on his voire dire*—I have made efforts to procure the attendance of Officer Kelly, No. 35, Seventeenth district, at court; I saw him about 10 o'clock last night, and was directed by his Honor the Mayor to have him here this morning; I had no subpœna, because none was given to me, and I didn't know there was one in the hands of the Chief; afterwards I went to the Chief and got the subpœna and attempted to serve it, but couldn't find him; a general search was made for him, but he has not been heard of.

Mr. Gibbons—We have no further testimony to offer at present for the Commonwealth, and close, asking the right of examining Officer Kelly, who is a most important witness, should he come in before the conclusion of the trial.

This was opposed by Mr. Mann.

Judge Ludlow said he would follow the precedent set in Maguire's case, and suspend the trial until the authorities of the city and of the United States have made most thorough search for this man, and produce him if possible.

Mr. Cassidy—You will allow me to call your attention to the rule in Maguire's case, as I was counsel in it. Then the witnesses had been subpœnaed, and owing to the glaring outrage upon the Court by taking the witnesses from it, but here a subpœna had been taken out but not served, and certainly you cannot delay this cause because of the neglect of the Commonwealth. If the defendants have any rights here, they should be allowed to hear the whole of the Commonwealth's case, and then present their defense entire, without interruption by the examination of witnesses for the prosecution.

Judge Ludlow—Now, when you speak of the rights of the defendants, I remind you that yesterday you asked a whole day for preparation after the close of the Commonwealth's case, and now I give it to you.

Mr. Cassidy—But the Commonwealth's case has not been closed.

Judge Ludlow—In the first place, the order of the Mayor to one of his officers to attend here takes the place of a subpœna, and the assertion of the District Attorney that this officer's testimony is of importance is sufficient to warrant me in my course; I will invite the efforts of the United States authorities, and the State officers, including the police of the city, to endeavor to find this man, and until a reasonable effort has been made this trial must stop.

Mr. Gibbons—I have every reason to believe this officer has been spirited away.

Judge Ludlow—Until I am satisfied that this man cannot be found, I will exhaust my power in the search. The assertion of the District Attorney satisfies me. If he should happen to be in Camden I will request the Governor of New Jersey to deliver him to me.

Apologizing to the jury for the inconvenience this order would give them, and directing them to allow no one to speak with them concerning this case, his Honor adjourned the court until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

RIVIERE.

The Great Scandal Case in New York—The Baron as a Contractor for European Monarchies—How He Sold Guns, Bought Guano, and Hoodwinked the Baroness De Stille—Whence the Baron's Titles and Whither Went the Stamps.

New York, amongst its major sensations, is now engaged more particularly in discussing, speculating and smiling upon that in which Baron de Riviere and Helene C. Stille are the principals. Yesterday was a day of unusual developments in this suit, of which the New York *Sun* this morning speaks to this effect:—

The suit against the Baron Henri Arnoux de Riviere by Helene C. Stille, to recover money alleged to have been fraudulently obtained from her, was before Judge Jones yesterday, on a second motion to vacate the order of arrest against the Baron, the first motion, made some days ago, having been withdrawn. Mrs. Stille, it may be recollected, claims that the Baron, representing himself to be unmarried, promised to wed her, seduced, and obtained $7500 from her, after having cohabited with her in Paris, she giving birth to a child of which he was the father.

Yesterday, in addition to the affidavits already published, a long deposition by the Baron was read by his counsel, in which he says that he arrived in this city in September of last year with his wife, two children, two men servants, and three maid servants. Leaving his family here, he went to Chili in October, returning last January and going to Paris in February, remaining there with his family until the 9th of last September. He brought his family back here at that time, and has since resided at the New York Hotel, with his family and his men servants and his maid servants.

Mrs. Stille wrote him several times at the Clarendon Hotel in February last, wanting money, and threatening to blackmail him. These letters he always returned unanswered. Last September she wanted $500 to pay doctors' bills, and he in reply said he would have her handed to the police if she wrote him again.

The Baron repeats the story of his travels in Spain in 1865, already published; and adds that he has had an office in Paris since 1861 as Government contractor for artillery and ships of war; had made large contracts, some of which he enumerates, amounting to an aggregate of 12,000,000 francs, making 1,100,000 francs profit. In sales of guns to the Danish, Prussian, Brazilian, and Grecian Governments, and the Danubian Principalities, he made further profits of 620,000 francs, so that in 1865 his personal fortune was at least $300,000 in gold. Further contracts in Chili and other South American States in 1866 brought him $160,000, gold. He had an immense guano speculation, and owns large copper mines in Bolivia.

Riviere says that the title of baron is hereditary in his family; that his father is Counsellor-General of the Department of the Loire, France, and is worth 2,000,000 francs; that he (the Baron) intends to become a permanent resident of this city, and has not received any property from his wife, Miss Blount, or any of her family; on the contrary, he has given her all the property she now owns.

Catharine Demond, nurse to Helene Stille in 1857, made affidavit that in Saratoga that year the latter represented George W. Beers to be her husband, and that she was cohabiting with him; Beers afterwards said she was not his wife, and applied to her very damaging epithets, and that Mrs. Stille afterwards lived in a house of ill-repute in Thirty-third street, and went to various assignation houses.

Lavinia L. Wise testified that Mrs. Stille lived with George D. Bacon in 1855, and afterwards with Robert Livingston, with whom she went to Europe where she became acquainted with the Duke de Morny, and subsequently represented herself as the Duke's wife.

The following letters, alleged to have been written to Madame Stille by the Baron, while travelling in South America, were presented on the part of the plaintiff:—

VALPARAISO, the 10th of September.

My own Darling Helene—I am actually sick of disappointment and ennui, to be kept here so long. These miserable men seem as if they had sworn to make me die from impatience. I am still here, and will be here for a week more. I cannot leave this place before the steamer of the 17th instant; but then, happen what may, I shall not stay a day longer. My dear, dear Helene, I do wish to see you so much, I have been so lonely and sad. I have no letters or news from Europe; on the other hand, my business is very satisfactory; I have made a great deal of money. By-the-by, darling, here is enclosed an order for five hundred dollars which you will please send for at Debos's. I send him a draft at sight for a corresponding sum on the house of Thomas Lachamiere. I am ashamed and grieved to know that you have been so long without funds in your hands; but, my love, it was only yesterday that I myself received $10,000, and before that time I had no money I could send you. Now I am all right, and I hope, my darling, you will not be deprived of anything you want or desire. I am haunted by bad dreams about you. Helene, my love, you should not be *infidele*; I am not to you; I have been true as steel, and love you dearly. My heart is very much depressed, for I believe in presentiments.

Kiss for me our dear little Rosebud; how sweet she must be. Yours lovingly, HENRY.

We leave at 4 P. M., and I give this card, for you, to Mr. Debbs, sending you a thousand kisses, my darling, and beginning my correspondence by the first opportunity. Be guided by reason in all your acts, and be sure that I do for the best; that I love you dearly and have left my heart with you.

I——, 16th April.—I am but two days' journey to the end of my voyage, and meeting on the road a gentleman going back, to him I gave this short note, enclosed in one to the French Minister. I am dreadfully sunburnt, my darling, and have much suffered from cold, heat and privation, the greatest of which is your absence. We travel at the rate of ten leagues a day, eat what we kill, and stay on the ground when we can. Good-bye, dearest; I love you, and send you a good kiss. HENRY.

Judge Jones reserved his decision.

CUBA.

The Author of the Santiago Assassinations.

A correspondent, writing from Santiago de Cuba on the 4th inst., remarks:—

There is now no doubt that the gentlemen who were so foully murdered on the Jiguani road by the Spanish officers and escort were denounced by one Pedro Cassanova, and Hortensio Tamayo. Cassanova was a captain of banditti, lodged in a place called Venta de Contramaestrie, and in the year 1857 he was captured, tried, and imprisoned, but through the influence of the gold of his father-in-law he was released by the Spaniards and again let loose upon the public. Tamayo, unfortunately, is a native Cuban; but he has lived fourteen years in Spain, at which place he had not a very high reputation. Knowing the character of Tamayo, the Provisional Government sent him to Cuba to fill the post of Judge in one of the jurisdictions, and after his arrival he was chosen by the then Captain-General, Dulce, to proceed to the insurgent camp, under a flag of truce, to negotiate with the Cuban leaders. But the latter refused to receive such an envoy, and the residents of Santiago themselves expressed disapprobation that such a character had been chosen for so important and honorable a position. Yet it was on the statements of two such persons that twenty-one Cubans were put to death by the Spaniards, and at the very moment when they were assured of safety.

Military Movements in the Eastern Department.

The army of the Eas. is under orders of General Francisco Aguilera, who has his headquarters in Ramon, his forces amounting to 8000, commanded by Felix Figueredo, Donato del Marmol, and Maximo Gomez. General Jordan has gone from his post of Chief of Staff to take part with Generalissimo Quesada, where his valor and intelligence are needed, leaving this quarter of the island to regret that his arm and counsel can no longer direct a share of its triumphs. In the Cinco Villas the patriots have an army of 13,000, under Cavada, most of them active guerilleros. The army of Camaguey, under Quesada, has been busy intercepting convoys, thus reducing the Spaniards to the necessity of quartering upon the poor haciendados and wearing out the endurance of the enemy. A severe persecution is the fate of those who evade contributing to maintain their tyrants, as you may judge from a late article in the *Diario* urging the banishment or worse treatment of all persons suspected from their antecedents at the time of the outbreak at Yava. Padre Artega, a noble priest, is still in prison *incommunicado*. Provisor Oberon has sent a circular to the curates informing them not to say or pray anything that can be construed to the discredit of Spain. To petition the Virgen Estrellar del Christiano is to be Cuban; to pray for the welfare of Cubans is to say "death to the Spaniards." The same malicious clergyman issued a circular in the year past, declaring that the father should denounce the child, and the brother the brother if guilty of treason to Spain.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Senatorial Fight in Tennessee—Ex-President Johnson Defeated by Henry Cooper.

Financial and Commercial

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Senatorial Fight in Tennessee—The Probability of Johnson's Election.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 22.—After the vote of yesterday in the Legislative Joint Convention, Johnson stands a pretty fair show of being elected to-day as Senator, although his ultimate defeat is still quite within the bounds of possibility. His more sanguine friends triumphantly assert he will be elected on the first ballot, but this is exceedingly doubtful. The opposition were caucusing last night, and probably decided upon some man to concentrate on to-day. The trouble is that they embrace too many conflicting elements to present a bold front, and this, in connection with the fact that they cannot bring out a strong man with a national reputation and the prestige of towering ability attaching to his name, is very likely to bring about their defeat in the end.

A Party by the Name of Johnson Defeated.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 22.—The great Senatorial contest is ended, and the result has taken every one by surprise. Johnson's friends felt confident of his success but it appears a trap was sprung on him, as when the vote came to be taken, Johnson received 51 votes, and Henry Cooper, of Davidson county, 55. Intense excitement prevailed on the announcement of the vote.

Railroad Connections.

A contract was entered into yesterday between Mr. Meak, Superintendent of the Memphis, Clarksville, and Louisville Railroad, and Major Lockhart, Superintendent of the Edgeville and Kentucky Railroad, by which the former connections between these roads will be restored in a few days. By this arrangement the facilities for transportation of freight and passengers from Hopkinsville and intermediate points to Guthrie will also be restored.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of Wrecked Passengers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21.—The passengers and crew of the wrecked steamer Sierra Nevada arrived here to-day in the steamer Senator. Governor Wood and wife, of Illinois, were among the passengers, forty-two of whom were compelled to spend a night on the sea in small boats. The treasure and papers were saved, but the passengers lost all their effects.

Earthquake Anniversary.

To-day being the anniversary of the great earthquake, the newspapers have comments on the subject.

The steamboat "49" was sunk above Fort Colville, on the Columbia river, and is a total loss.

The Judicial Election.

The election yesterday resulted in the choice of Robert F. Morrison (Dem.) for Judge of the Fourth District Court; McKinstry (Independent and Republican candidate) for Judge of the Twelfth District; and W. D. Sawyer (Dem.) for Judge of San Francisco.

The majority of the Supreme Judges are:—For Crockett, Democrat; supported also by the Independents, 3181, and for Wallace, Democrat, 697. The vote was unusually light, only 13,500 being cast.

Owing to the rain there was general apathy in the judicial election, and nothing definite has been received. It has been raining for three days, and the telegraph lines are out of order.

Rear-Admiral Thomas J. Y. Craven has been appointed Port Admiral of San Francisco, and will be relieved from the command of the Mare Island Navy Yard, on January 1, by Commander John R. Goldsborough.

The work on the Sutco tunnel was inaugurated on October 19. A heavy rain and snow storm interfered with the ceremonies.

The returns from the interior are favorable to the Democrats, and the election of J. B. Crockett and William T. Wallace, Democrats, for the Supreme Court bench, is conceded.

Salutes in respect to the memory of Franklin Pierce were fired from the harbor fortifications to-day.

Flour in good demand at $4·25@5·50. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Legal-tenders, 76¼.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Improvements in and About Boston—The Wool Business—The "Hub's" Representative at the Suez Canal Opening.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 22.—A public meeting was held in Charlestown last night favoring the annexation of that city to Boston.

In the Common Council last night an ordinance was passed looking to the laying out of a public park of three thousand acres, to be within the town of Dorchester, which will become a part of Boston on the first day of January next.

Over a million pounds of wool have been sold in this city this week.

The State Teachers' Association commenced its usual session this morning.

The Boston Board of Trade have appointed Nathan Appleton as their representative at the ceremonies attending the opening of the Suez Canal.

FROM THE WEST.

A City's Liability.

Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 22.—A verdict for $2212 damages was awarded yesterday in favor of James A. Loyd against this city, for injuries sustained by falling into an excavation.

To be Hung.

The murderer of Mrs. McAdams will be hung at Greenville, Illinois, to-day at 2 o'clock.

Almost a "Goner."

Gallagher, the prize-fighter, narrowly escaped being killed yesterday morning, having been stabbed by a desperado, who was intoxicated, in his saloon. He was promptly arrested. Gallagher will be disabled for some weeks.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, Oct. 22, 1869.

There is nothing of special interest to note in the condition of our local finances. The supply seeking investment in call loans is about equal to the demand, but lenders are chary in investing on long time contracts. This adds to the apparent stringency of the market, whilst the amount of available capital is really not much, if any, short of the demand. The difficulty consists in reaching it without submitting to the current severe rates. The banks are sending money away both to the South and West, but the remittances appear pretty well balanced by the arrivals. We quote call loans to-day at about 6@9 per cent. and discounts at 8@10 per cent., according to credit.

Gold has become again suddenly quiet, and the premium has slightly declined. The sales opened at 131, advanced to 131¼, the highest figure, and declined before noon to 130⅞.

United States loans were exceedingly dull, and prices so far are a little off, as quoted in the New York market this morning.

There was considerable activity in the stock market this morning, but prices generally were a shade lower.

In State and City loans no sales were reported. 97 was bid for city 6s, old, and 100½ for the new issues.

Reading Railroad was very quiet, and sold to a limited extent at 48·31. Pennsylvania Railroad was lower, selling at 55⅞. Philadelphia and Erie Railroad was taken at 29½, and Lehigh Valley Railroad at 52½@53, b. o. 119½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 41½ for Little Schuylkill; 37 for North Pennsylvania; and 37½ for Catawissa Railroad preferred.

Canal shares were without material change. Lehigh Navigation sold at 34½; Lehigh Gold Loan changed hands at 95⅛.

Bank shares were in better demand. Mechanics' sold at 34; and Farmers' and Mechanics' at 123½. New York and Middle Coal sold at 4·81. Passenger Railway stocks were neglected.

—The earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad for the first fifteen days of October were at the rate of about $825,000 for the month, or, in exact figures, $412,024. These figures are larger than any previously reported. Besides the first-class passenger travel, of which this route has the bulk, it is doing a large amount of emigrant carrying trade.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.
FIRST BOARD.

$3700 City 6s, New.ls.	100½	2 sh Penna R....	56
$1000 C & A 6s '89...	83½	58 do.......ls.	55⅞
$1000 Ph & E 7s.b60. lots....	83½	100 do......b3.	55¾
$5000 Leh Gold l....	95⅛	8 do.........	55⅞
$500 do.	95¼	40 do.........	55⅞
$1000 Leh Con l....	80	41 do......ls.	55⅞
200 sh Read R....ls.	48·31	88 sh Leh Val.allot. lots....	52½
100 do..........	48·31	100 do.....b60.	53
2 sh Mech Bank..	34	266 do......ls.	52½
15 sh Far & M Bk.	123½	200 sh N Y&M..b60.	4·81
13 sh Minehill R..ls	53	100 sh Leh N St.....	34½
80 sh Ph & E.s5wn.	29½		

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 119⅛@119⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 120¼@120½; do., 1864, 119@119¼; do., 1865, 119¼@119½; do., July, 1865, 117½@117¾; do. do., 1867, 117¾@118; do., 1868, 117¾@118¼; 10-40s, 107⅝@108⅛; 6s, 107⅝@108; Gold, 131.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 119½@119¾; 5-20s of 1862, 120¼@120½; do. 1864, 119½@119¾; do. 1865, 119½@119¾; do. July, 1865, 117½@117¾; do. July, 1867, 117½@117⅞; do. July, 1868, 117½@117⅞; 5s, 10-40, 107½@108; U. S. Pacific R. Cy. 6s, 107½@107¾. Gold, 130⅞@131⅛. Market dull.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U.S 6s of 1881, 119¾@120; do 1862, 120¼@120½; do. 1864, 119@119½; do. 1865, 119¼@119½; do. 1865, new, 117¾@117⅞; do. 1867, do. 117¾@117⅞; do. 1868, do., 117½@117⅞; 10-40s, 107⅞@108⅛; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 107½@107¾; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19¾; Gold, 130⅞@131⅛; Silver, 127@129.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	131	11·25 A. M.	130⅞
10·10 "	131⅛	11·40 "	131
10·20 "	131	11·49 "	130¾
10·40 "	131⅛	11·50 "	131
10·46 "	131	11·55 "	131⅛
11·09 "	131⅛	12·16 P. M.	131¼
11·20 "	131		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Oct. 22.—The Flour market presents no new feature, there being very little demand except from the home consumers, who purchase to a moderate extent. About 1000 barrels sold, including superfine at $5·50@5·75; extras at $6@6·25; Northwestern extra family at $6·37½@7; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·25@6·75; Ohio and Indiana do. do. at $5·50@6·75, and fancy brands at $7·50@8·25, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $6. In Corn Meal no sales were reported.

The demand for Wheat has somewhat fallen off, but we continue yesterday's quotations. Sales of Western red at $1·40@1·45; Pennsylvania do. at $1·43@1·45. Rye is steady, and sales of Western were reported at $1·10. Corn is dull at a decline of 1@2c. ₩ bushel. Sales of yellow at at $1·05@1·07; 3000 bushels Western mixed at 97c.@$1. Oats are without essential change; 4000 bushels sold at 56@59c., the latter for Delaware. Barley is in demand, and 10,000 bush. two rowed New York sold part at $1·25 and part on secret terms.

Cloverseed is quiet, with sales at $7@$7·50. Timothy is nominal at $4. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at $2·55.

Whisky is quiet and ranges from $1·18 to 1·20 for wood and iron-bound packages.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES Del., Oct. 22.—Brig Almon Rowell, from Matanzas, left the Breakwater at 6 A. M. for Philadelphia. Wind NW.; clear. Thermometer, 56.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Arrived, steamship Rhein, from Southampton.

Also arrived, steamship Eagle, from Havana.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..............OCTOBER 22.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.........48 | 11 A. M..........59 | 2 P. M..........62

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Rattlesnake, Mershon, Salem, Captain.
Barque Trent, Hook, Bremen, L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig C. S. Packard, Packard, Aspinwall, S. L. Merchant & Co.
Schr S. P. M. Tasker, Allen, Boston, Blak'ston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Armenia Bartlett, Bartlett, Boston, do.
Schr A. M. Bird, Merrill, Charlestown, do.
Schr Lizzie Raymond, Lord, Providence, do.
Schr Essex, Nickerson, Providence, do.
Schr J. J. Little, Little, Providence, do.
Schr Amelia, Beebe, New London, do.
Schr R. Peterson, Houck, Lynn, do.
Barge Reading RR. No. 79, Edwards, New York, do.
Barge J. G. Paterson, Bradley, New York, do.
Barge W. H. Bowne, Shoe, Westchester, N. Y., do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Rattlesnake, Mershon, 57 hours from Portland, with fish to Shriver & Co.

Br. barque Hero, Gondey, 6 days from Providence, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Schr Decatur Oakes, Berry, 6 days from Gloucester, with fish to Shriver & Co.

Schr Zeyla, Crowell, 6 days from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.

Schr A. T. Cohn, Springer, 10 days from Boston, with old iron to Verree & Mitchell.

Schr Southerner, Darling, 7 days from Richmond, Va., with granite to Richmond Granite Co.

Schr J. T. Weaver, Weaver, from New York.
Schr J. A. Jayne, Jayne, from New York.
Schr S. Clark, Griffin, from New York.
Schr Gettysburg, Corson, from Providence.
Schr H. Blackman, Jones, from Providence.
Schr C. Davidson, Jeffrey, from Providence.

BELOW.

Barques Sarah Payson, from Ardrossan; Sarah B. Hale, from Cardenas; and brig Charles Henry, from Boston.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Md., Oct. 22.—Eight boats left here this morning, as follows:—

George Schnure, with lumber to R. Woolverton.
Thomas Arnold, with slate to D. Conway.
Pilgrim Circle and Industry, with lumber to Watson, Malone & Co.
Odd Fellow and Reading, Fisher & Co., with lumber to Huling & Son.
A. G. Postelwait, with lumber to D. B. Taylor & Son.
Martha Agnes, with lumber, for Chester.

MEMORANDA.

Schr J. W. Everman, Outen, hence, at Norfolk 18th inst., to sail 21st for Newbern, N. C.

Schr John Walker, Davis, at Bristol 19th inst. from Fall River for Philadelphia, after going on the marine railway.

Schr Cyrus Fossett, Harding, hence, at Fall River 19th instant.

Schr A. C. Buckley, from Danversport for Philadelphia, at Newport 19th inst.

Schr Queen of the West, Beatty, hence, at Mobile 16th instant.

Schr Joseph P. Cake, Endicott, hence, at Providence 19th inst.

Schr Quickstep, Wilse, hence for Pawtucket, was below Providence 19th inst.

Schrs E. Nickerson, Crowell; Polly Price, Yates; Ocean Wave, Baker; Evergreen, Bunce; and A. Trudell, Hess, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 19th inst.

OUR WATER SUPPLY.

A Historical Sketch.

Primitive Appliances—How Our Forefathers Quenched Their Thirst—Wells and Pumps Give Place to Wooden Engines and Pipes, and They in Turn to All the Modern Improvements.

Philadelphians have always been proud of the arrangements made to furnish a copious supply of water to all in the limits of this city, and the Fairmount Works have generally been the first of our sights shown to country cousins. In early times we had good reason to boast of our pre-eminence over other cities in the quality and quantity furnished; and although many good bodies may have felt some misgivings at the stinted allowance doled out in the memorable drought of this summer, yet there is no reason to fear a loss of the hospitable reputation of the Quaker City. All human contrivances sometimes "peg out," as "Honest Old Abe" used to say. Chicago may have a stray anchor knock a hole in her Lake tunnel; and the famous Croton Aqueduct has to dry up when the head waters fail. In old times, William Penn, charmed with its natural beauties, wrote, "My eye, though not my heart, is upon Fairmount;" and this appears to have been the motto that has induced the tinkering away at the old machinery for so many years. Until very recently the plan of late officials seems to have been to make temporary arrangements to run the old wooden wheels from year to year, while longing eyes have been cast towards the project of a huge aqueduct to carry the waters of a little stream a good many miles to town. Late scientific investigations have satisfactorily shown that the Schuylkill will furnish a plenteous supply for generations to come; and with this comfortable assurance a retrospective glance at the growth of the Water Works to their present immense proportions cannot but prove interesting. For many of the statistics presented we are indebted to the courtesy of the present efficient Chief Engineer, Mr. Frederic Graff.

Wells and Pumps.

Springs and brooks were the first sources for supplying water to the early settlers of Philadelphia. Watson, in his "Annals," relates that the conveniences of pumps were rarely seen for many years in the primitive city, and that even the wells for the use of families were generally public and in the streets. These wells lying open in the highways, and presenting dangerous traps to unwary strollers, were occasionally presented as nuisances by the grand juries, the oldest record being "Two old and very deep wells lying open at Centre Square," in 1723.

The *Gazette*, in 1735, urged that "some public wells are wanting;" and the Union Fire Company appear to have kept a watchful eye over them, as in 1744 they advertised a reward of £5 "for apprehending the persons who stole the nozzles from High street and other streets." Kalm, who passed through the city in 1748, states there was a well to every house, and several in the streets, all giving good and clear water. The folks of those bygone days, with all their reputation for staidness and decorum, appear to have been as great epicures in their modest style as their more extravagant great grandchildren in the sixth generation. Some of the pumps were noted for the quality of their water, and the old wooden handles were kept a-going famously. The water in the yard of a house in Norris' alley had the questionable advantage of being deemed the best in the city, and one pump in Walnut street was celebrated among housewives for its peculiar adaptability to boiling greens.

Although good water was obtained by digging but a few feet below the surface in almost any part of the city, yet it was soon difficult to multiply them sufficiently to supply the demands of the increasing population, and finally even these, in many cases, became unsuitable for use by the contamination of cesspools. This increasing impurity of the water naturally excited the public mind, and the public prints of that day agitated the necessity of a reform.

The ravages of the yellow fever in 1793-94 especially awoke the attention of the community to the imperative need that a more copious supply of water should be obtained to insure the health, comfort, and preservation of the community. Long before this Benjamin Franklin had advocated a recourse to some outside source of supply, and in his will, dated June 23, 1789, is the following clause:—

"And having considered that the covering of the ground plot of the city with buildings and pavements, which carry off most of the rain, and prevent its soaking into the earth, and renewing and purifying the springs, whence the water of the wells must gradually grow worse, and in time be unfit for use, as I find has happened in all old cities, I recommend that at the end of the first hundred years, if not done before, the corporation employ a part of the hundred thousand pounds in bringing by pipes the water of the Wissahickon Creek into the town, so as to supply the inhabitants, which I apprehend may be done without great difficulty, the level of that creek being much above that of the city, and may be made higher by a dam; I also recommend making the Schuylkill completely navigable."

An Odd Plan.

The second ravages of the yellow fever in 1797 awoke Councils into an active consideration of the means of obtaining a permanent supply of pure water, and that year the first petition on the subject was presented. Various projects were considered, the oddest of all being that broached in a communication to Councils by the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company (now known as the Union Canal), which was allowed by its charter to supply such citizens with water as might be disposed to purchase and use it. They said:—

"It is proposed to conduct the water of the canal into a grand reservoir, situated in Broad street, a little to the northward of Callowhill, from which a canal was to be cut along Broad street the whole width of the city, and be bridged over at the crossings of each street. This canal, it was calculated, would discharge about half a million of cubic feet of water into the different streets in one

[Continued on the Second Page.]

Continued from the First Page.

hour, which, calculating only ten streets at a time, would send fifty thousand cubic feet into a single street, or its gutters, in that time; not only far more than sufficient to fill all the gutters, but to overflow and wash the streets, as well as to extinguish fires by night or day. This, the first object of cleansing the streets and subduing fire, may be accomplished in a few months at inconsiderable expense. The distribution of the water in pipes of conduit, which may be accomplished by means of pipes fed from the canal, and run into private cisterns and public fountains, from which it could be pumped by ordinary pumps, will follow, of course, at ten per cent. clear profit; for if twenty-five hundred families or houses odly, on an average, were supplied, at five and a third dollars per house, an income of £5000 would be produced."

The better judgment of Councils was so befogged by the pecuniary hint, that on January 31, 1798, it offered the company £50,000 for one-half of the water of the canal, or so much as would pass through a water-way twelve and a half feet wide, by three and a half feet deep. As the proposal was rejected, the committee reported in favor of purchasing the rights and privileges of the company, intending to convey the water into reservoirs or cisterns, placed in the cellars or lower floors of houses, thence to be pumped or carried as required. Fortunately for the citizens of all generations, Councils had got clearer ideas by this time, and rejected this project. Our citizens, however, made a narrow escape from having Broad street cut up with a narrow ditch, and the city split into two sections to make a big dividend for a grasping corporation, with penalties of hundreds of thousands of dollars threatened for any invasion of the said corporate rights of the benevolent stockholders.

Spring Mill Project.

Another committee was appointed by Councils in 1798, to examine the subject and ascertain whether a sufficient supply could not be obtained by water power, and whether such supply could be secured within a reasonable distance of the city. The services of B. H. Latrobe were engaged, and an examination was made of the Schuylkill and the adjoining streams. In July a report was made recommending the bringing of Spring Mill creek a distance of twelve miles, by means of an aqueduct, into the centre of the city, where it was to be raised into reservoirs by steam power. The estimated cost of this undertaking, huge for those days, was $275,000. This plan, however, was rejected in favor of the

Centre Square Works.

In olden times the four meagre patches of grass and stunted trees that now disfigure the intersections of Broad and Market streets were united into one goodly Centre Square; and had not a short-sighted policy led to its bisection into quarters by the direct extension of those two broad thoroughfares, this city would now boast of a location for its new municipal buildings unsurpassed in the country. Mr. Latrobe's adopted plan was to supply the city with the water of the Schuylkill by erecting a steam-engine at Chesnut street wharf and another at Centre Square. The project was a difficult one to put into execution, as no city was supplied by steam-pumping machinery, and as there were then only three steam engines of any power in the United States. A special loan of $150,000 was authorized by ordinance, February 7, 1799, and the work was commenced May 2. After much exertion Nicholas Roosevelt, of Soho Works, on the river Passaic, New Jersey, contracted to erect two steam engines able to raise daily three millions of gallons fifty feet high, for $30,000. When finished, these were the largest steam engines in the United States, and their construction by inexperienced workmen, with defective tools, was a great undertaking.

A basin was formed on the river Schuylkill at the foot of Chesnut street, extending from low water mark two hundred feet eastwardly, and eighty-four feet wide, provided with a set of tide-lock gates. The bottom of this basin was three feet below low water mark; from this the water passed through a sluice to a second basin, or rather an open canal, forty feet wide, and one hundred and sixty feet long. The sides of both these basins were inclined, and paved with marble. At the head of the canal was a sluice gate, set in marble, which admitted the water into a subterranean tunnel of oval form, six feet in its greatest diameter, and three hundred feet long, cut nearly its whole distance through solid rock, and emptying into a well in which were placed the pumps of the lower Schuylkill engine, at old Schuylkill Front and Chesnut streets. This shaft or well was thirty-nine feet deep, and ten feet diameter. From it the water was raised into a brick tunnel six feet in diameter, and thirty-one hundred and forty-four feet in length, which passed down to Broad and thence to Centre Square.

Centre Square was then surrounded by a wooden fence, and contained a fountain more artistically designed than the mud heaped specimens of grotesqueness at Fairmount; another singular anomaly was that in those days the fountain used to play its streams for the gratification of passers-by, but such a shocking waste of water near the Fairmount works has scarcely been tolerated by the officials for years. The Centre Square engine-house, or "pepper box," as it was familiarly known, on account of its high dome, was a sightly marble building of sixty feet square, twenty-five feet high, with front and rear porticos having each two Doric columns, with an inner circular building forty feet in diameter and sixty feet high, covered by a dome.

These engines were very defective, the lever-beams, fly-wheel, shafts and arms, cold water pumps, cisterns, and even the boilers being made of wood. These were boxes nine feet high, nine feet wide, and fifteen feet long, made of five-inch plank, bolted and braced. Inside of these were the fire-boxes of wrought iron, with vertical flues of cast iron; subsequently a cast iron boiler was substituted. Boiler plate iron was then unknown; the largest sheets of wrought iron were fifteen inches by three feet, and had to be squared by the purchaser. The steam cylinder of the Centre Square engine was cast in two pieces, united by copper, the joints being seamed externally by a cast iron band eighteen inches wide. Although the cylinder was only thirty-six inches in diameter and six feet six inches long, nearly four months were consumed in boring it. The pumps were double acting force pumps, lined with sheet copper, to make them air-tight.

The Schuylkill engine ran sixteen revolutions per minute, and pumped 1,474,560 gallons in twenty-four hours, consuming seventy bushels of bituminous coal. The Centre Square engine pumped 962,520 gallons, consuming fifty-five bushels. The latter elevated the water into two wooden tanks into the top of the building; one of these was ten feet in diameter by twelve deep; the other fourteen feet diameter by twelve deep, and both contained 17,094 gallons. When in working trim the engine could pump these full in twenty-five minutes, and they were exhausted in the same time. Consequently, whenever the roughly-built machinery got out of order, which very frequently occurred, the people had to suffer. The water from the tanks was conducted into a cast-iron distributing chest, from which two wooden logs, of six inch bore, ran down Market street to Front, one of 4½ inch down Arch to Front, and one 4½ inch down Chesnut to Front, with side connections.

These works commenced supplying the city January 27, 1801, and the subscribers to the water loan received water without charge for three years. In 1803 public hydrant-pumps and iron fire-plugs were first introduced, and the first iron pipes were laid as an experiment in Water street. The cost of the works to this date was $295,432. In 1811 there were 230 hydrant-pumps and 185 fire-plugs in the city. The expenditures then amounted to $508,511.

The Fairmount Works.

The Centre Square Works soon proving deficient, in 1811 Councils again turned their attention to the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal, but abandoned the project on realizing that its level was only six inches above the highest point in the city. Frederick Graff and John Davis, by appointment, then made surveys of Wissahickon and Spring Mill creeks, and the east side of the Schuylkill, from Upper Ferry Bridge to the Falls. December 18 they reported in favor of steam works at Fairmount, and the report was adopted.

The first purchase at Fairmount was made June 12, 1812, for $16,666·67, and the steam works were commenced in August.

Reservoir No. 1 was completed and the steam works first started September 7, 1815, when Centre Square Works were abandoned. In 1817 were first laid iron pipes similar to those now used, and they proved so satisfactory that no wooden pipes were laid the next year. The boiler of the engine furnished by Oliver Evans burst June 20, 1818.

To raise 2,300,000 gallons daily at this time cost $84·50. As the supply furnished was again found to be too scanty and too expensive, Councils resolved, April 8, 1819, to erect water-power works at Fairmount. At this time, the Schuylkill Navigation Company had built their canal from Pottsville to the Falls of Schuylkill, where want of funds had compelled them to stop the work. The committee saw that by the erection of a dam at Fairmount both the company and the water works would be benefitted; agreements were therefore entered into, prior to April, for the purchase of the water-power at the Falls of Schuylkill destroyed by backing the water by the new dam, and also with the Schuylkill Navigation Company for the use of the water granted to them by their charter.

The building of the dam was commenced April 19, 1819; the first iron main, twenty-two and twenty inch diameter, was laid June 25, 1820; the last crib was sunk July 23, 1821, while the first water flowed over the dam January preceding. The corner-stone of the mill buildings was laid July 1. Monday, October 25, 1822, the first water wheel started to work to supply the city; the use of the steam works was discontinued January 14, 1823, and in the following year extra water-power was purchased from the Navigation Company for $26,000. In 1826 the city contracted to supply the districts of Spring Garden, Northern Liberties, and Southwark; in 1832 to supply Moyamensing; in 1833 to supply Kensington. December 31, 1844, the supply of water was discontinued to Spring Garden, Northern Liberties, and Kensington; January 1, 1845, a new contract was made to supply Moyamensing and Southwark for ten years from date.

Wheel No. 4 was started and reservoir No. 3 finished, November 10, 1827; the second main from Fairmount was laid in 1829; Centre Square engine building was taken down in 1829, and on February 13 of that year the Legislature passed the bill to prevent the passage of streets through Fairmount. Wheel No. 5 was started April 5, 1832; wheel No. 6, November 5, 1834; wheels Nos. 1, 2, 3, which had been rebuilt with their pumps, July 14, 1846. A bill for the protection of the purity of Schuylkill water was passed by the Legislature December 20, 1834. The pavilion at the end of the dam was built in 1835, and the old engine building altered to a public saloon; in 1837 the retaining wall on Fairmount street was built. May 2, 1842, the rebuilding of the dam from low-tide up was commenced, and the work was completed December 7, 1843, at a cost of $56,216. Reservoir No. 4 was completed in 1836, and water was admitted into No. 5 December 22, 1852. The three-inch pipe on Water street was taken up in 1846, and relaid with six-inch in accordance with Stephen Girard's will; Biddle street was vacated by act, March 9, 1847; and the same year the garden was enlarged and enclosed with an iron railing. The "Jonval Turbine" water-wheel went into operation December 16, 1851.

Construction of the Dam.

The dam at Fairmount was constructed by Mr. Ariel Cooley; the first crib was sunk on the 19th of April, 1819, and water flowed over the dam January 25, 1821. Mr. Cooley died a short time prior to its completion, from the effects of exposure while building it. The over-fall of the dam is 1204 feet long; the mound-dam, 270 feet, and the head arches, 104 feet, making its whole length, including the western pier, 1600 feet. It backs the water up the river for six miles. It is constructed as follows:—270 feet is stone, quarry spawl and earth, raised fifteen feet above the level of the water in the dam. This mound is terminated by a strong pier of timber, filled with stone. The mud and water where this part of the dam is built, extends, in depth, about thirty feet below low tide. Next to this, 450 feet of the over-fall is in water from 14 to 19 feet deep at low tide; in this space cribs are sunk and filled with stone, up to low water; these are all secured together and backed with earth and stone. Upon this foundation the dam is built; of timber filled with stone. For the remaining distance beyond the deep water, the dam rests upon rock, bare at ebb tide. In many places the structure of the dam is over 30 feet high.

The first dam was completely rotten above high tide, declared unsafe, and rebuilt at the end of the twenty-third year after its erection. The present structure has been in use, the western half for twenty-six and the eastern half for twenty-seven years. New cribs were sunk in 1866 immediately in front of the dam, in deep water, and very materially add to the safety of the structure. Judging, however, from experience, it is but reasonable to assume that the present one has reached nearly the termination of its usefulness, the difference in its favor being that the timber used in its construction was of much better quality than that of the old one, and the work was much better done.

The Works.

On the east side of the river the whole of the bank was a solid rock, which it was necessary to excavate to the width of 140 feet to form a race and a site for the mill-house running parallel with the river. The length of the mill-race is 419 feet, the greatest depth of the excavation 60 feet. On the west of the excavation are erected the mill-houses forming the west side of the race, which is supported on the other side by the rock rising eighty feet perpendicularly. The south end of the wall of the race is also solid rock, and the mill-houses are founded on rock.

The race was constructed about ninety feet in width, and the head arches supply it with a passage of water sixty-eight feet in depth. The mill buildings were built of stone, and were 238 feet long by fifty-six feet wide. The details of their appearance are of course familiar to all our readers.

These contained, in 1860, eight wooden breast-wheels and one turbine; the former pumped 633,811 gallons per hour, and the latter 87,408, making a total capacity of 721,219 gallons, and the average of each pump 80,135 gallons.

In 1861-2 the New Mill House was constructed at Fairmount, to secure additional supplies from the large amount of surplus water that passed over the dam ten months in the year. A coffer-dam was carefully constructed, and 350 piles were driven into mud and gravel from sixteen to twenty-three feet.

The interstices were filled in with broken stone into which grout was run, and upon a platform of stout planking, 113 feet by 23 feet, the masonry for the foundations was laid. The Turbine wheels are placed near the south front of the wheel-house, and two pumps are worked by each wheel, making six in all. They are placed in pairs horizontally, one on each side. They are eighteen inches in diameter, with six feet stroke of piston. The mean capacity of all six pumps is estimated to be from sixteen to eighteen million gallons per day.

In 1868-9 the important work was undertaken of substituting a turbine wheel and new pumps for the old breast wheels Nos. 2 and 3, with the rebuilding and enlarging of the old mill-house. The new wheel is the largest of the kind in the country, being ten feet three inches in diameter, and seventeen inches deep in the bucket; it will drive two double-acting force-pumps, twenty-two inches diameter and six feet stroke; these will deliver their water into the reservoir, through a main thirty-six inches diameter and about two hundred and forty feet long. The forebay not being of sufficient depth to admit of a main of such large size being put upon the bottom, it is suspended across the forebay nine feet above the ordinary level of the water on the dam, by means of wrought-iron suspension links. In remodelling the works, it has not been thought expedient to alter the style of architecture, or materially change its general external appearance. The whole work of enlargement has been done in the most substantial manner, with cut stone walls, and roof of wrought-iron girders, with intermediate brick arches, supported upon wrought-iron columns. The whole, when completed, will be fire-proof, enduring, and suitable for a work of the importance and magnitude required for the supply of water to a large city.

Schuylkill Works.

The districts lying north of Vine street, viz., Northern Liberties, Spring Garden, and Kensington, all formerly known as Northern Liberties, were without a supply of water, except from wells, pumps, and natural sources, until 1826, when a contract was entered into with the old city authorities for a supply from Fairmount works. As buildings rapidly increased upon the higher ground north of the city, it became fully apparent that a supply would have to be procured with a superior head to Fairmount. These districts were empowered to construct special water works, by the act of April 18, 1843; but the Commissioners of Kensington refused to unite with the other districts.

The corner-stone of the engine-house was laid July 1, 1844; the works were finished and started December 31, and delivered to the joint Watering Committee by the Commissioners, July 15, 1845. The whole cost was $231,711, and the works paid a profit of $16,700 the first year they were in operation. In 1854, this, with all the other outlying water works, in accordance with the act of Consolidation, passed into the possession of the Water Department.

These works are situated on the Schuylkill, at the foot of Thompson street. The water passes first through a sluice-way into the forebay, and is taken from thence by the pumps. The engine and boiler houses are a collection of substantial stone buildings. There are four engines and ten boilers, besides a new and powerful Cornish engine, 72-inch diameter of cylinder, and ten feet of stroke; this is capable of raising 7,500,000 gallons of water in twenty-four hours.

Delaware Works.

The district of Kensington, after the withdrawal of its Commissioners, entered into a contract for a supply of water from the Schuylkill works. The rapid increase of the district in population and manufactories induced the Commissioners, Dec. 20, 1847, to resolve to erect independent works. In 1851 the works were finally started, and the reservoir finished in 1852, at an expenditure of about $200,000.

The works are situated on the Delaware river at the foot of Wood street, in the Eighteenth ward. The water is taken from the end of the wharf which projects some distance into the river, passes through a sluice-way to the front of the boiler house, from thence by separate pipes [to the pumps. The engine and boiler house is a substantial brick building; it contains two engines and two boilers.

Twenty-fourth Ward Works.

In the fall of 1851, the District Commissioners of West Philadelphia resolved to erect water works to supply their needs; but in carrying their project into execution they chose a plan of comparatively small cost. Operations were commenced January 24, 1853, a short distance above Fairmount dam, on the west side of the Schuylkill. The water from the river first passes through a tunnel to a chamber in which are placed three strainers; after the removal of the sediment, the water is conducted into the subsiding reservoir, which is 165 feet long, 75 feet wide, and 16½ feet deep. The buildings are all of stone, of the hard gneiss rock found in the vicinity. There are two Cornish engines; the steam cylinder of each is fifty inches bore, and the stroke of the piston eight feet. Each engine will pump about 54,000 gallons per hour.

Germantown Works.

These were formerly owned by a private company and supplied a portion of the Twenty-second ward; they were first run in 1851. The supply of water was procured from Tulpehocken creek.

Reservoirs.

The storage capacity of the reservoirs is as follows:—

Fairmount (4 reservoirs)	27,000,000	gallons.
Corinthian Ave. (1 reservoir)	40,000,000	"
Spring Garden (2 reservoirs)	9,000,000	"
Making a total capacity of	85,000,000	"

Not three days mean average supply, or two days of the greatest demand.

These are all constructed in the most substantial manner. The Corinthian is situated at Twenty-second street and Corinthian avenue; the Spring Garden at Twenty-sixth and Master; the Kensington at Lehigh avenue and Sixth street, Nineteenth Ward.

Character of Water.

The Schuylkill river is remarkable for its purity; but during seasons of freshet the water is turbid, the discoloration being caused by finely divided particles of clay held in suspension. The essentials of good water are, that it should be as free as practicable from organic matters; it should not be too hard, and it should be brisk. In these respects the Schuylkill is far superior to the Delaware, which is ofttimes disgusting from the decomposition of the larger bulk of organic matter held in solution by it.

From the following table it will be seen Philadelphia compares most favorably with other leading cities in these particulars:—

RESULTS CALCULATED FOR PARTS OF MATTER IN 100,000 PARTS OF WATER.

Cities Supplied.	*Source of Water.*	*Inorganic Matter.*	*Organic and Volatile.*	*Total Solids.*
Boston	Cochituate, Boston	4·12	1·22	5·34
Trenton	Delaware River	5·02	0·95	5·97
Philadelphia	Schuylkill, Fairmount	3·95	2·06	6·01
"	Delaware	4·97	1·08	6·05
Brooklyn	Ridgewood	4·49	1·79	6·28
New York	Croton	6·72	1·12	7·84
Cleveland	Lake Erie	8·13	2·62	10·75
Chicago	Lake Michigan	9·63	1·81	11·44
Jersey City Newark	Passaic River	7·85	4·90	12·75
Paris	Seine	13·43	1·70	15·13
London	West Middlesex Co.	22·60	1·21	23·81

The Present Supply.

Since the consolidation of the city in 1854, the plan of water supply for the entire community has been administered on a more comprehensive plan than previously, though the chief engineers in charge have unquestionably been much hampered by the diversified series of works constructed without any reference to a general unity of action. The vast increase of population has at least kept pace with every improvement in supply, and it is only of very late years any comprehensive measures have been agitated to provide for the future in advance of the demand.

Some odd projects have been broached from time to time, such as forsaking the brimming Schuylkill and tapping the meagre little Perkiomen, in order to procure an unfailing supply for generations to come; but the drought of this summer pretty effectually squelched that plan, if it was not already extinct. It would scarcely be profitable for Philadelphia to put herself in the pitiable condition of New York a few weeks since, when her aqueduct was almost dry and her receiving reservoirs only contained three days' supply.

Thanks to the liberal-minded Commissioners of the Park, satisfactory provisions have been made to preserve the purity of the Schuylkill from contamination by offal and factory impurities, by securing the land along the river banks as far as Manayunk for the park. It has been estimated that should the rate of increase make the population in 1887 2,278,680, then 145,000,000 gallons will be required daily. The average flow of the river would furnish 3,500,000,000 per month, or 116,000,000 gallons daily, and the balance could be easily obtained by the use of steam power for one-third of the year at a total cost of half a million dollars. Therefore the committee reported that through the powers vested in the Park Commission and City Councils, the river Schuylkill may be made a suitable source of supply for very many years; and that by the construction of compensating reservoirs, (as above indicated), and by the employment of steam-power in part, the quantity of water will be ample for at least fifty years, and it believes that this can be effected without unreasonable expense, and at much less cost than any other plan proposed for the introduction of other streams.

Great Freshets.

Freshets over Fairmount Dam over 6 feet in height which have occurred since the erection of the dam in 1820:—

February 21, 1822, 9 feet 1 inch.
June 26, 1839, 10 feet 2 inches.
February 10, 1840, 7 feet.
June 7, 1841, 8 feet.
March 14, 1846, 7 feet 1 inch.
July 19, 1850, 8 feet.
September 2, 1850, 10 feet 11 inches.
August 16, 1867, 7 feet 4 inches.
October 4, 1869, 11 feet 6 inches.

Statistics of Fairmount Water Works.

	Amount of Water Rents.	*Amount of Expenditures.*	*Number of Tenants.*	*Average Daily Supply in Gals.*
1801	$278	....	34	....
1806	5,050	$57,623	1,166	....
1811	12,163	29,702	2,127	....
1816	19,974	51,219	3,227	....
1821	24,584	115,746	4,590	....
1826	29,764	73,517	5,879	1,400,000
1831	65,694	63,009	11,386	2,420,000
1836	101,266	71,706	19,674	3,422,664
1841	124,634	24,701	24,828	4,445,630
1846	100,200	50,771	21,551	3,492,963
1851	140,313	92,380	29,014	5,690,744

From 1801 to 1852 the amount of water rents received from the Fairmount Water-Works was $3,094,844·85; the expenditures, $3,246,614·65; the tenants in 1822, 30,592; and the average daily supply of water that year 5,731,744 gallons, being an average of 21 to each tenant. Wooden pipes were in use until 1832, and a total of 241,604 feet were laid in that period. In 1804 3978 feet of iron pipes were laid, but not until 1820 did they come into competition with the former; 457,401 feet of the latter were laid. The office of engineer and superintendent was filled in 1801 and 1802, by B. H. Latrobe; 1803 and 1804, by John Davis; from 1805 to 1846, by F. Graff, Sr.; from 1847 to 1855 by F. Graff, Jr.; 1856 and 1857 by Samuel Ogdin; 1858 to 1861 by Henry P. M. Birkinbine; 1862 and 1863 by Isaac S. Cassin; 1864 to 1867 by Henry P. M. Birkinbine; from 1868, by Frederick Graff.

Statistics Since Consolidation.

Years.	*Amount Pumped per Annum. Gallons.*	*Daily Average. Gallons.*
1854	4,270,788,912	11,700,786
1855	4,876,528,323	13,340,323
1856	5,685,933,975	15,671,963
1857	6,317,903,116	17,309,323
1858	6,839,425,959	18,738,153
1859	7,168,031,647	19,638,442
1860	7,465,740,277	20,382,064
1861	7,596,079,938	20,728,985
1862	7,932,886,423	21,733,935
1863	9,495,775,141	26,024,041
1864	9,307,007,819	25,489,451
1865	11,050,569,184	30,275,532
1866	10,614,344,464	29,080,396
1867	10,863,421,498	29,771,018
1868	11,985,178,883	33,378,628

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Years.	*Total Receipts From All Sources.*	*Yearly Increase.*	*Total Expenditures.*
1855	$389,037	....	$250,895
1856	352,897	Decrease.	160,368
1857	425,964	$73,068	200,696
1858	457,648	31,684	187,978
1859	551,180	93,532	411,737
1860	558,531	7,351	252,506
1861	538,980	Decrease.	238,990
1862	545,798	11,813	177,272
1863	569,678	23,885	213,750
1864	610,113	40,434	253,969
1865	636,388	26,276	422,338
1866	670,222	33,834	616,713
1867	767,451	96,229	575,844
1868	777,010	9,559	802,217

From 1855 to 1869 about 174 miles of pipe were laid.

The number of registered consumers, January 1, 1869, was 93,094 for dwellings, 12,062 for stables, 959 for manufactories, 710 for steam engines and boilers, 12,333 horse power.

During 1858 Fairmount Works supplied 8,024,550,911 gallons, at a running expense of $15,073; cost of raising water into reservoir, per million gallons, $1·88. Schuylkill works, 2,337,365,642 gallons, at an expense of $26,839; cost per million gallons, $11·48. Delaware Works, 705,442,350 gallons, at an expense of $19,664; cost per million gallons, $27·87. Twenty-fourth Ward Works, 727,824,780 gallons, at an expense of $12,031; cost per million gallons, $16·53. Germantown Works, 190,015,200 gallons, at an expense of $8488; cost per million gallons, $44·64.

Of the total expenditures for the Water Department in 1868, $413,845 were for the extension and repairs of the works.

WINES.

HER MAJESTY
CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p§

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by
CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p§ Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

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ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.
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PHILADELPHIA.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Manufacturers of
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 45

M. MARSHALL,
DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, AND PATENT MEDICINES,
Nos. 1301 and 1303 MARKET St.
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CENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

THE FOUNT OF FASHION.
GENTS' FURNISHING STORE.
MRS. MINNIE CUMMINGS has opened the above-named place, at No. 119 South EIGHTH Street, where gentlemen can find everything in their line.
The best fitting SHIRTS in the city, ready-made or made to order.
Purchasers of twelve articles receive the thirteenth as a Gift.
UMBRELLAS TO HIRE for 25 cents.
Handkerchiefs hemmed free of charge.
Polite Saleisladies in attendance,
A call is respectfully solicited and satisfaction anteed.
9 3 MINNIE CUMMINGS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS
AND
GENTS' NOVELTIES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
5 27rp Four doors below Continental Hotel.

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CHOICE NEW BUCKWHEAT,
FIRST OF THE SEASON,
Just received and for sale by
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
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MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 2 25

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while under going repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17 No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!
Agents wanted for interior counties.
JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. No. 229 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 1 wims

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, Oct. 19, at 1 P. M.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, Oct. 23, at 1 P. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, Oct. 30, at 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN.......$100 STEERAGE.......$3
To London.......105 To London.......4
To Paris.......115 To Paris.......4
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
Liverpool.......$80 Liverpool.......$3
Halifax.......20 Halifax.......15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.......45 St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.......30
Passengers forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc. at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.
PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine),
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.......$140 | Second Cabin.......$8
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.......$145 | Second Cabin.......$8
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
FAST FREIGHT LINE,
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, and J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Hinckley,
WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
The steamship PROMETHEUS, will sail on THURSDAY, October 21, at 1 P. M.
Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.
Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to
E. A. SOUDER
9 22tf DOCK STREET

LORILLARD'S [illegible] LINE [illegible] NEW YORK.
Sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
REDUCTION OF RATES.
Freight by this line taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
JOHN F. OHL,
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B. N. Extra rates on small packages iron, metal, etc.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense transfer.
Steamships insured at the lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
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NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms.
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NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
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No. 14 North and South Wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1§

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The business by these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 2§ No. 132 South Wharves.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
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JOHN P. LEVY,
8 1§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
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MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30§

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JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.
Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
OFFICE,
No. 42 North FIFTH Street. [41

WIRE GUARDS,
FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.
Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
2 3fmw§ No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 131⅛.

—On November 1, $25,816,000 will be required to pay the coin interest on the 5-20 bonds.

—A portion of the crib at the Buffalo Breakwater was swept away by the gale on Wednesday.

—A large amount of grain at San Francisco has been destroyed by rain, while waiting for transportation.

—Jay Gould, it is said, testified before the Grand Jury of New York, yesterday, in reference to the gold panic.

—The New Orleans papers say that the State is being defrauded of money by bogus soldiers of 1814 and 1846.

—The monitor Dictator is in the Roads at Fortress Monroe, preparing for her anticipated trip to the West Indies.

—A delegation of the California Pioneers waited on Governor Geary yesterday, at the Gubernatorial residence at Harrisburg.

—Five of the Spanish gunboats built at Mystic, Conn., yesterday left that port for New York in convoy of a United States revenue cutter.

—The race at Williamsport yesterday, between Goldsmith Maid and American Girl, for the $7000 purse, was won by Goldsmith Maid.

—Secretary Robeson is having a house in Washington fitted up for his use during the coming season. He intends giving a series of entertainments.

—A Convention of Locomotive Engineers is in session at Baltimore. Representatives of the craft, from all parts of the United States, are in attendance.

—President Grant and General Sherman will both be present at the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee, at Louisville, on November 17 and 18, prox.

—On account of the demoralization in the Democratic ranks, the Republicans of Baltimore entertain strong hopes of electing several of their candidates.

—The ship Flying Scud, which left Yokohama on August 17, has not since been heard from, and it is feared that she has gone down in a typhoon.

—The examination of the officers of the Hornet was continued yesterday before the United States Commissioner at Wilmington, but no decision was arrived at.

—The steam yacht Anna, now lying in the Erie Basin, New York, has been placed under the surveillance of a revenue cutter, she being a suspected Cuban privateer.

—On September 15, in a gale, the captain, John Peltz, the second mate, Joseph W. Conkling, and seaman, Henry Peterson, of the brig Rush, of [illegible] from New York to Malta, were washed [illegible]

[illegible]ship Sierra Nevada, from San [illegible] Luis, went ashore near Pic-[illegible] September 17. The crew and [illegible]d, but the cargo and vessel [illegible]

[illegible]mmittee of the National [illegible]tatement of the monster Concert, give the receipts at $290,270, and the expenditures at $283,385, and the balance of $6885 in the hands of the treasurer they donate to Mr. Gilmore.

—During the latter portion of Mr. Johnson's term twenty-six thousand dollars worth of mirrors were placed in Government offices in Washington. This was done without proper authority, and now it is thought Secretary Boutwell will order the return of the mirrors to the dealer.

—A schooner, illegally taking oysters out of the waters of Tangier bay, Va., was chased by two steamers with soldiers on board, when she came about suddenly, ran into and sunk the nearest steam-tug, and then, while the others were rescuing the men in the water, the schooner ran off before a brisk stern breeze.

Foreign Affairs.

—Napoleon will return to Paris on Oct. 25.

—The ex-King and ex-Queen of Naples are at Rome.

—The Rev. J. Williamson, of London, England, was lately murdered in China.

—Prim says that, as a monarchist, he is bound to see republicanism in Spain effectually trodden out.

—This week there are 6,000,000 francs more bullion in the Bank of France than there was last week.

—To-day the ultra Imperialist delegates to the Corps Legislatif meet at Paris to organize their party.

—It is rumored that Francis Joseph, of Austria, and Victor Emanuel, of Italy, will shortly have an interview.

—The report that Prince Metternich, Minister of Austria at Paris, had resigned on account of a duel, is denied.

—The Crown Prince of Prussia yesterday visited Vienna, and was well received by the Emperor Francis Joseph.

—The British press in China is filled with invective against Prince Kung, who refused to receive the Duke of Edinburgh.

—The manifesto of the opposition members of the Corps Legislatif is indorsed by all French Liberals, and twenty-seven deputies adhere to it.

—De Rodas claims that the insurgents of Cuba and the rebels in Spain are in collusion, and free intercourse is maintained between them. They are pledged, the Captain-General says, to mutual support.

CITY COUNCILS.

These bodies held their regular stated meeting yesterday afternoon.

Select Branch.—President Stokley was in the chair.

Mr. Plumly opened the ball. He offered a resolution to tramway that historic thoroughfare in the Twelfth ward scored down upon the old maps of Philadelphia as Currant alley. It is now dignified by the more poetic title of Currant "place."

That it should be tramwayed was set down by the various members as a topographical necessity. Mr. Plumly delivered an address, in which lines and tangents were so talked of that at the subsequent taking of a vote there was not uttered a dissenting syllable.

Gen. Jones produced and presented a petition. The signers are gentlemen from Manayunk. What they desire is a revision of the grade of Cedar street, a suburban thoroughfare in the district represented by the gentleman in question.

The Chamber decided to refer the matter for consideration to the appropriate standing committee.

Mr. Ritchie presented a resolution making appropriation of $6500 to pay salaries of teachers in schools instituted subsequently to the framing of the last annual appropriation. Agreed to.

A resolution approving as securities of one John W. Frazier, contractor for building certain new school-houses, the names of Hon. Wm. B. Mann, Theophilus T. Derringer and William Kelly was agreed to.

An ordinance appropriating $53,000 to the Water Department, to pay expenses of recent unforeseen necessities, was agreed to.

Mr. Hodgdon, of the Water Committee, presented a resolution to lay pipe in suburban Walnut street and vicinity. This was agreed to.

Mr. Franciscus offered a resolution authorizing the sugar manufacturing firm of Harrison & Havemeyer to construct a railroad turnout in Swanson street.

Mr. Marcus vehemently protested against such permission. There is no railroad track, he said, within two squares of this sugar-house. He was unwilling to give the firm of Harrison & Havemeyer the private privilege, denied very properly to everybody else, of cursing the streets of a so densely populated neighborhood with two squares of private railroad track. He made vigorous protest against the passage of the bill.

Several other members spoke to like effect.

Mr. McCall asked the Chamber to suspend action in the matter, on the ground of abstract justice, until the Pennsylvania Railroad Company lay down tracks—if ever they do—to the vicinity of this sugar-house.

This was not agreed to.

A vote being taken, the resolution, giving the desired permission, was adopted.

Mr. Cattell, from the Committee on the Girard Estate, presented an ordinance.

The gentleman proposed to permit the superintendent of the Girard estate to act as executor in leasing the lands belonging to the trust.

This was agreed to.

From shippers of coal and petroleum was received a long communication asking for the immediate restoration of Penrose Ferry bridge. The wreck of this structure lies, as left by the late flood, in the middle of the stream, below the abutments upon which it rested. The signers of the communication complain that the wreck is a serious if not fatal obstacle to the navigation of the stream.

The matter was referred.

Mr. Barlow presented a communication from parties engaged in paving north Broad street. The gentlemen ask for more money. Their written entreaty was referred to the committee.

Mr. Smith presented a petition from the gentlemen who deal in provisions in the Eastern market. They ask that Merchant side be widened. Their request was referred.

A resolution permitting citizens to lay the Stowe pavement in front of their properties was called up. An amusing debate ensued. It was represented that if such permission were given our streets would be as piebald as a circus horse.

Mr. Smith, of the Twenty-second ward, opposed the measure as now presented.

Mr. Cattell favored it in suasive terms.

The subject was ultimately referred to the Committee on Highways.

On motion, the Stowe Pavement Company were permitted to lay their pavement in front of the Custom-house.

This was the extent of the public business transacted. Adjourned.

Common Branch.—General Louis Wagner in the chair. This gentleman is proving himself a most able presiding officer.

A memorial from shippers, shipowners, bankers, insurers, manufacturers, dealers in coal oil, and others, was presented, representing that a large amount of coal oil and petroleum are shipped from the Schuylkill river, and that crafts are frequently injured when passing Penrose Ferry bridge, and praying that the bridge may be removed and a good bridge and substantial structure be erected further up the river, convenient for the farmers of Delaware county to reach the lower part of the city. Referred to Commissioner of Highways.

A communication was read from the Park Commissioners, asking for the appropriation of $500,000 for the payment of damages for ground taken, and $200,000 for the permanent improvement, being the balance of $400,000 appropriated to the Park authorities. Referred to Committee on Finance.

Mr. Hetzell presented the certificate of election of Mr. J. F. Stockdale, of the Fourth ward. The gentleman was sworn in and took his seat.

Mr. Martin presented a petition for a more convenient office for the Coroner. Referred.

The following communications were received:

Mr. Allison presented a petition setting forth that the trough at the foot of Walnut street wharf, Schuylkill, had been overflowed and the footway undermined thereby, and praying that it be remedied. Referred.

Mr. Stiles presented a resolution directing that the Committee on Police report the names and residences of all policemen in the department. Agreed to.

Mr. Bowker offered a resolution directing the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railway to place flagmen at the intersection at Main street, Manayunk. Agreed to.

Mr. Shoemaker, of the Committee of Finance, presented an ordinance making an appropriation of $3,644 35 to pay for the improvements to the Select Council chamber. Agreed to.

Mr. Ray, of the Committee on Highways, presented a resolution for the grading of Sansom street, from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-sixth streets. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution for the tramwaying of Kershaw and other streets. Agreed to.

Also, one for the paving of Charter and other streets. Agreed to.

Mr. Myers, of the Committee on Police, presented an ordinance to prohibit the erection of wooden buildings, and extending the limits of the former ordinance. Passed.

Also, one making an appropriation of $625 for the extension of the fire-alarm telegraph to Fairmount Park. Agreed to.

Mr. Bardsley, of the Committee on Surveys, presented an ordinance for the construction of sewers on Walnut and other streets. Agreed to.

Also, one for the construction of a culvert across Master street, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets. Agreed to.

Also, one locating Paoli, Ashburton and Harrison streets. Agreed to.

Also, one changing the name of States street, in the Tenth ward, to Winter street. Agreed to.

Also, one reducing the width of Forty-second street, in the Twenty-fourth ward. Agreed to.

Mr. Hetzel presented a resolution to lay water-pipe on Sheaf and other streets. Agreed to.

The following bills from Select Council were taken up:

One making an appropriation of $53,400 to the Department of Water for the present year. Referred to the Committee on Finance of Common Council.

THE BROOKS CASE.

Yesterday Afternoon's Proceedings—The Testimony of the Witnesses McLoughlin and Mayor Fox.

At the session yesterday afternoon of the Court of Quarter Sessions, the following testimony was adduced in the case of the attempted assassination of Revenue Detective Brooks.

Thomas Hughes, sworn—I was in the city on the day Mr. Brooks was shot; I know James Dougherty; I see him in the dock; I also know Hugh Mara, and see him in the dock; I saw them on the day Mr. Brooks was shot in Front street, west side, above Arch; they were then standing on the pavement of the lager-beer saloon just below Keenan's store; that was from ten to fifteen minutes past twelve o'clock; I saw a carriage standing on the east side of Front street, and near by it was a young man called Neil McLaughlin, and I spoke to him; while I was talking with McLaughlin Dougherty and Mara were standing on the other side of the way; I did not speak to them at that time, as I was going down Front street; I saw them on the east side, on the pavement of the barber shop; I think the second door from the corner, below Arch street; I went down and spoke to Mara, saying, "How do you do, Hughie? He made some reply, which I did not understand; Mara and Dougherty were together; I did not see Dougherty doing anything except talking with Mara; this was not more than five minutes after I was talking with McLaughlin; subsequently I saw Neil McLaughlin standing in Christian street, above Seventh; next I saw Hugh Mara standing on the west side of Eighth street, above Fitzwater; I judge it was about three o'clock when I saw McLaughlin and Mara; the latter was sitting in a chair in front of a tavern; Neil McLaughlin was going up Eighth street, on the west side; I next saw Dougherty coming down Fifth street, above Fitzwater; I did not speak to him; this was two or three minutes after I had seen Mara; in Front street Dougherty had on a dark coat and dark pants; in Eighth street he had on a light coat and light pants; I am positive these things I have described occurred on the same day Mr. Brooks was shot, the 6th of September; I saw Dougherty, Mara and McLaughlin on the 2d of September, Thursday; they had a carriage, with two horses to it, in Seventh street, between Sansom and Walnut; I saw McLaughlin drive the carriage away; I saw Dougherty and Mara crossing from the east to the west side of Seventh street; they got into the carriage, and Neil McLaughlin drove it away from Seventh into Walnut, and down Walnut; this was about four or five o'clock; I am not positive that I saw them between Thursday and Monday.

Cross-examined—I am a cooper by trade; I follow it when I get work at it; I haven't had work for about seven weeks or so; I have done nothing since then; about 18 or 19 months ago I was driving a hack; since then I have worked at my trade and sold oysters; I had a little money to live on in the meantime; I am a married man, with four children; I gave this information the morning after this occurred, to Mr. Tryon; I know nothing of the reward I am to receive; I have been living at Woodbury; went to board there about a week ago; I don't know who is paying my board; I have seen Mr. Tryon there; I went there with a gentleman from Gloucester, who I believe is a relative of Detective Franklin; I have said nothing of this to any other officer than Franklin or Tryon.

Re-examined—Before I went to New Jersey I was arrested by process from, as I understand, Alderman Devitt. Mr. Mann objected to this.

Mr. Dwight offered to prove that the prisoner had been arrested by process from Alderman Devitt; that his constable handed him over to a man named Bob Lyster Smith, who gave him money to go to Tyrone with a man named Termey, who conducted him to the Fourth ward and there had him change his clothes, and while he was changing he slipped away and went to officer Tryon.

The Court overruled the offer, and the witness was dismissed.

Neil McLaughlin, being called, was led to the box by Lieutenant Killacky, and being sworn, testified—I remember that Mr. Brooks was shot on Monday, September 6; I know James Dougherty (looking at the prisoner); them ain't the men I had in the carriage that day; they were bigger men than these; I got acquainted with these prisoners in New York; the first place where I saw these men was New York, at Mr. Murray's; about two or three weeks ago; I was introduced to them by a young man named "Bottles;" I never knew a Hugh Marra or James Dougherty in Philadelphia; I did not see them on the morning of September 6, on the day Mr. Brooks was shot; I did not see them at Seventh and Christian streets on the same day after Mr. Brooks was shot; I did not see those two men in the dock on the day Mr. Brooks was shot; I never saw them in Philadelphia before; the first time I ever saw them was at Johnny Murray's, in Amity street, below Broadway, in New York; we went out on Sunday afternoon, to take a walk, and they were arrested and locked up with me in a station-house, and I was taken away from them; I was in Front street on the day Mr. Brooks was shot; I was in that neighborhood about 11½ o'clock; I was in Front street, above Arch, with my carriage; I was engaged about 11 o'clock, by two gentlemen, at the Walnut street wharf, who told me to drive to Front and Arch. I never saw the two men before, but I would know them if I should see them again; that was the first time I had ever seen them; after I had been waiting there a half an hour or an hour they came and got into the carriage, and told me to drive as fast as I could to Fairmount Park; I didn't know where they came from; a gentleman came running after them; I drove off as fast as I could; I couldn't tell what the man's intentions were with the pistol; I drove to Fairmount Park, where the two men got out and paid me.

Question by Mr. Dwight—Did you ever make a statement about this matter before? Answer. Yes.

Mr. Mann objected to the question, on the ground that the commonwealth could not cross-examine or impeach her own witness.

Judge Ludlow said this was an exception to the rule, and the commonwealth had a right to cross-examine the witness.

Mr. Dwight asked for an indulgence until he should send to request the attendance of the Mayor.

This was of course allowed, notwithstanding the objection of Mr. Mann, who said he thought the object was to intimidate the witness by the presence of the Mayor.

The witness continued: The carriage I drove belonged to Mr. Kirvin, in Fitzwater street, above Seventh; on the Saturday before this Monday, I saw these two men that I drove on Monday; they engaged me at Walnut street wharf and I drove them in Front street; I had seen them the Thursday before and driven them to the track; on Saturday I stopped the carriage at Front and Arch; they got out and went away and then came back; I then drove them to Seventh and Walnut, where they got out and paid; on Saturday afternoon these men got me at the Walnut street wharf, and I drove them to Front and Arch, and Front and Race, then to Seventh and Walnut streets; I saw the same men on Friday afternoon at Walnut street wharf and drove them to Point Breeze Park; stayed there until the races were over; brought them back to Ninth and Race, where they got out and paid me; on Thursday I was doing a funeral; in the afternoon I drove them along Front street to Callowhill, then to Chestnut, then to Ninth and Race; I saw them on Tuesday before that at Walnut street wharf; that was the first day I ever saw them; I drove them in Front street every day from Tuesday until Monday afternoon; I don't know who they were; I have never told anybody who they were, for I didn't know; I now say those two men were not Hugh Mara or James Dougherty; I made a statement, and if I did say they were I was scared at the way I had been arrested; I never told anybody that the men I drove around were Hugh Mara and James Dougherty, outside of my statement; I never said these men were the prisoners; I made a statement to the Mayor, Mr. Tryon and Mr. Franklin; in part of my statement I told the Mayor the men I drove on those six days were Mara and Dougherty, and in another part James Jones and Henry Stratton; I made oath to this statement; I told him that Jones and Stratton were arrested with me in New York; afterward, when the names were mentioned, I told him that Mara and Dougherty were arrested with me in New York; I knew the prisoners in New York as James Dougherty and Hugh Mara; I did not see them at Coney island before I went up to New York; I told the Mayor I was at Coney island; I told him that I had met some persons at Coney island.

Mr. Mann again raising an objection to this, and arguing it at length, Judge Ludlow said it was competent to prove the statements made before the Mayor, and if they were contradictory to what was now stated, to prove the statements themselves.

The witness resumed—I still say the first time I ever saw these two men in the dock was in New York, the Friday before I was arrested; I don't know what I told the Mayor; I don't know whether I told him that they were with me at Coney island; I might have told him so, but I didn't see them there; I say I never saw these men at Coney island; I don't know what I told the Mayor, for I was scared; after I came from Fairmount Park I went to the Baltimore depot, and thence to the stable; I had nobody in my carriage from the Park to the stable; I drove up Christian street to Ninth, up Ninth to Fitzwater, and down Fitzwater to the stable; then I went home, and afterward to Walnut street wharf, and then to Market street wharf; I was walking; I went to Ninth and Chestnut, where I stayed till morning, and then rode home with a young man named Smith; Robert Lyster Smith was in the carriage; it was about two o'clock on Tuesday morning when we left Ninth and Christian; we went to Seventh and Shippen, waited for Mr. Smith and drove him home, and then went home about four o'clock and went to bed; I got up about seven o'clock and looked at the paper; I saw what was in it, and stayed at home until nine o'clock, and then left town by the 2.25 train for New York; I stayed over night in New York, and then went to Troy, where I stayed two weeks or so; stayed in New York over night, and then went to Coney island; saw nobody there that I knew; I came back to New York on the Friday before I was arrested; Hugh Mara, James Dougherty and Bottles were with me when I was arrested.

Cross-examined—When I was arrested in New York they told me it was for a bank robbery.

Cornelius Napheys, sworn—I am in business at No. 116 north Front street; I remember the day Mr. Brooks was shot; about 9½ o'clock in the morning I saw a carriage standing on the east side of Front street; a young man was sitting on the box; again I saw it at 12 o'clock in front of our door; the same young man was still with it; I was standing at our desk about a quarter after 12, and saw the driver get off his box and open the carriage door; he resembled the young man who has just testified; he then got on the box again, took the reins and whip in his hand and looked toward Keenan's store; I went to the front door and saw three men run out of Keenan's store; the first man entered the carriage, and the other two had to run a few paces before they could get in, and Mr. Brooks came running after them; the carriage drove off rapidly as soon as the first man entered; the thing occurred so quickly that I could not recognize the men.

W. J. Thorman, doing business in Front street, above Arch, corroborated the statement of the preceding witness, but could not identify the prisoners as the men who were with the carriage, though he thought Dougherty bore a strong resemblance to one of them.

Policeman Thomas Snyder, sworn—I know the two prisoners; on the day of this shooting I saw them at Devitt's about one o'clock in the afternoon; they were there from one until three, when I went away.

Detective Franklin, recalled—I have stated that I saw Mr. Brooks on the day he was shot; I was coming down Callowhill street, between Second and Front, when the carriage driven by Neil McLaughlin turned into Callowhill; he dashed by me whipping the horses.

Detective Tryon, sworn—I was with Mr. Franklin on this day; he and I called McLaughlin to stop, and he drew up the reins until he had passed, but then put the whip to the horses and drove as fast as ever; I pursued the carriage out Spring Garden street, but did not overtake it.

Mayor Fox, sworn—I am Mayor of the city of Philadelphia; I have seen Neil McLaughlin; I saw him to-day on the witness stand; I had seen him several times before; he has made a statement to me of the circumstances of the shooting of James J. Brooks; that statement is in my own handwriting, to which he has affixed his mark or signature, I do not recollect which, under oath; he has made a second statement, additional to the first, the body not in my handwriting, which was read to him by me to know whether they were the facts, to which he has also affixed his mark or signature under oath.

Mr. Dwight here offered the statement, which Mr. Mann objected to. The Judge refused to admit it to go the jury, but consented to allow the Mayor to detail it, refreshed by the written document.

The Mayor resumed: Neil McLaughlin said he was the driver of the carriage belonging to Michael Kirwin; with that carriage on Monday, September 6, he was at Walnut street wharf; whilst there he was employed by two men, who ordered him to drive to the base ball ground; he started up Walnut street until he got a little west of Front, with the two men inside, when one of them, he didn't know which, said "Driver, hold up, turn up Front street;" he stopped by their order in Front street, near Arch; they got out, and he drove first to one side then to the other, waiting for his company for several hours; suddenly the two men came running to the carriage; one of them got in in a great hurry; the other put his foot inside, and this happened just as a stunning noise occurred; one of them said "drive on," and swore at him; it came so suddenly upon him that he did not grasp his reins firmly, but struck his horses with the stump of a whip; just as he started he looked around and observed a short, stout gentleman hastening toward them with a pistol pointed, and he started with his horses as fast as he could; the men continually instructed him what course to turn; he described the direction he took; he turned from Spring Garden street down Seventeenth, and without any announcement from them to stop he slackened his pace, and discovered that they had got out while the carriage was moving; at that time he did not mention the names of the two men; as he finished his first statement he said he had more particulars yet to give me; in the second statement he said he had been employed by Hugh Mara and James Dougherty on the morning of the 6th of September; had driven them to Front and Arch streets, where they got out; he had waited a considerable length of time for them; they had directed him where to place his carriage, sometimes on the east and sometimes on the west side; that they (Hugh Mara and James Dougherty) shortly after twelve o'clock hastened back to the carriage; that it was Mr. Jas. J. Brooks who had presented the pistol; he knew Hugh Mara and James Dougherty, and they had employed him on a number of occasions previous to that day, generally engaging him at Walnut street wharf; nearly every time he would be directed to drive around and ultimately come to the neighborhood of Front and Arch or Race; sometimes they would get out, sometimes not; they had regularly paid him his charge, except on the last occasion; he had met and talked with some one in Front street before he was ordered to drive away rapidly, and met him again in Fitzwater street near Seventh, this was Hughes; while driving out Spring Garden street one of the men put a hat through the opening and asked him to exchange hats, which he did, though the hat offered was too large. On turning some of the corners the same two men who had got out in Seventeenth street stopped him and got into the carriage again; the men got out somewhere in Christian street; he met Hughes again at Kirvin's stable and got to talking about the shooting of Brooks; he told Hughes he had had a chase that day and was in that affair, but wanted nothing said about it; that night somebody said they were after him about that affair, and he asked why, for he hadn't done it; he purchased a paper and read the statement in it and it alarmed him, and he went to New York; he said he went to Coney Island and there met Mara and Dougherty and Pete Bottles; he said that whilst there these men came there to the Ocean House; he remained there with them several days and returned to New York; Mara and Dougherty came afterward to New York, and they were all arrested together; he came voluntarily with the officers to Philadelphia.

Policeman James Scott—I am a New York policeman; I arrested the prisoners on Sunday evening, on the 3d inst., on the corner of Bleecker and Green street, New York; this was about two squares from Murray's place; they gave the names of James Jones, Peter Donohue, Henry Stratton and George Gibson; the hack driver gave his name as Gibson; Dougherty gave the name of Jones, and Mara gave the name of Stratton; I brought them on from New York; they asked what they were arrested for, and we told them for a bank robbery; they were arrested for the crime for which they are being tried.

Here the Court adjourned, it being seven o'clock.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6 19	MOON RISES	6 43
SUN SETS	5 10	HIGH WATER	2 11

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WILLIAM W. PAUL, H. C. BUTCHER, S. E. STOKES, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATIONS.

J. O. James, George L. Buzby, F. A. Souder, William W. Paul, Thos. L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Siberia	Liverpool	New York via Bos.	Oct. 5
Europa	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 8
Berlin	Southampton	Baltimore	Oct. 9
Cella	London	New York	Oct. 9
Rhein	Southampton	New York	Oct. 12
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York via Bos.	Oct. 12
Nevada	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 13
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 13
C. of Brussels	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 14
FOR EUROPE.			
Atalanta	New York	London	Oct. 23
City of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 23
Teutonia	New York	Hamburg	Oct. 23
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 23
France	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 23
Java	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 27
Pereire	New York	Havre	Oct. 30
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 30
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Eagle	New York	Havana, via Nas.	Oct. 22
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Oct. 23
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	Oct. 23
Merrimack	New York	Rio Janeiro	Oct. 23
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Oct. 28
Yazoo	Philada	New Orleans	Oct. 28
Missouri	New York	Havana	Oct. 28

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Commodore, Wilson, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to Wm. M. Baird & Co.

N. G. barque F. Reck, Denker, 51 days from Bremen, with mdse. to Harjes & Co.

Schr S. C. Fithian, Tuft, 1 day from Port Deposit, Md., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Ariadne, Thomas, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Oct. 21.—Six barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

W. S. Burton, with flour, for Philadelphia.

Hennessey, with iron, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Oct. 21.—The following barges leave in tow to-night eastward:—

Dreadnaught; Col. Bailey; F. McWilliams; D. W. C. Fox; Sarah Ann; and Charles, all with coal for New York.

L. S. C.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

LEWES, Del., Oct. 21.—Passed in, brig Nellie Mowe, from West Indies; also, a barque from Portland, and a brig from Nova Scotia, names unknown. Lying at the Breakwater, brig Almon Rowell, from Matanzas for Philadelphia. Light rain and heavy fog. Wind south. Thermometer, 55.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Claymont, Robinson, hence, at Norfolk 19th instant.

Steamship James S. Green, Pace, hence, at Richmond 19th inst.

Steamer Hannah and Sophia, Tief, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norfolk 18th inst.

Steamer Black Diamond Meredith, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Barque James Campbell, Harding, hence, at Kingston, Ja., 25th ult.

Barque Ellora, Laidlaw, at St. Thomas 3d inst. from Demarar, and sailed 11th for Turk's Island to load for Providence, Boston, or Philadelphia at 9½c.

Brig Louise Miller, Leighton, reported from Philadelphia, at Savannah 17th inst.

Brig Mercedes, Kohl, cleared at New York 20th inst. for Cienfuegos via Philadelphia.

Brig Julia A. Hallock, Briggs, hence for Boston, at New Bedford 19th inst., leaking badly; would discharge cargo and go on marine railway.

Brig Mary E. Hinds, Hinds, hence, below Boston 20th instant.

Schr Success, hence for Providence, at New London 19th instant.

Schrs S. J. Bright, Shaw; L. K. Coggswell, Swett; Millard Fillmore, Chase; F. St. Clair Edwards, Ireland; A. R. Martin, Buell; Electa Bailey, Smith; J. V. Wellington, Chipman; Stephen Morris, Seaman; J. C. Thompson, Vanzant; M. E. Amsden, Lavender; Hattie Paige, Haley; and M. A. Folsom, Rose, hence, at Boston 20th inst.

Schrs Racer, Howard, from New Bedford, and Lizzie Evans, Myham, from Newport, both for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 20th inst.

Schr Sarah Mills, White, hence for New Haven, passed Hell Gate 20th inst.

Schr Bowdoin, Randall, hence, at Portland 19th inst.

Schr Frank Herbert, Crowell, cleared at Savannah 18th inst. for Jacksonville, to load for Philadelphia.

Schr Hamburg, Westcott, hence, at Richmond 19th inst.

Schrs Matthew Vassar, Jr., Christie, and Thos. Borden, Wrightington, hence, at Fall River 17th inst.

Schrs J. W. Everman, Outten; [illegible], Anderson; and Wm. Tice, Tice, hence, at Norfolk [illegible] inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

A fixed white light will be exhibited from the Tower, situated on Half Moon Shoal, Galveston Bay, Texas, between Pelican Island and Dollar Point, on and after the evening of Nov. 1, 1869, from sunset to sunrise. The illuminating apparatus is of the sixth order (steamer's lens). The focal plane is of an elevation of thirty-eight feet above sea level—arc of the horizon illuminated is 18 points. The light should be visible, under ordinary circumstances, seven nautical miles. Iron pile foundation, superstructure white, with red corners.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,
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Manufacturer of all kinds of
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WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE
CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
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Patented June, 1868.
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PATENT SELF-CENTRING, SELF-BALANCING
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WEST CHESNUT STREET INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, No. 4035 CHESNUT Street. 10 1 1m* MISS E. T. BROWN, Principal.

JAMES PEARCE, M. B., ORGANIST, ST. MARK'S (No. 1430 SPRUCE Street), can be seen from 9 till 10 A. M. and from 7 till 8 P. M. Teaches the Organ, Piano, and Harmony. 10 9 stuth 2m

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF Piano, will resume her duties September 6, at No. 746 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. 9 1 2m

THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY,
SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.
PREPARATORY CLASS.—In response to many solicitations, this Class has been opened for those who desire to be fitted for entrance into the next regular class.
Apply to
10 1 1m HENRY COPPEE, LL.D., President.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL,
a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at
MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY
MONDAY, September 6, 1869.
For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL,
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CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 S. TENTH Street.
Thorough preparation for Business or College.
Special attention given to Practical Mathematics, Surveying, Civil Engineering, etc.
A First-class Primary Department.
Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut st. 9 18tf

MILLINERY.

WEYL & ROSENHEIM,
NO. 726 CHESNUT STREET.
OPEN THIS DAY,
10 PIECES ROMAN STRIPED SATINS,
at $2, $2·50, and $3 per yard; one dollar per yard below former prices.
40 PIECES SATINS,
16-inch, of all desirable shades, $1·50 per yard; reduced from $2.
18 PIECES BLACK VELVET,
warranted all silk, at $4, $4·50, and $5; one dollar per yard below the real value.
Also, a full stock of all kinds of
RIBBONS,
SILKS,
HATS,
FRAMES,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
ETC. ETC.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
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1115.—HOPKINS'
HOOP-SKIRT AND CORSET MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOMS,
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Our CHAMPION SKIRTS better and cheaper than all others. 19 to 50 springs, 85c. to $2·25. Our Keystone Skirts, 20 to 60 springs, 60c. to $1·40; New York made Skirts, from 20 to 40 springs, 45 to 75c.
R. Werley Corsets, $2·50, $3·50, $4·50.
Beckel Corsets, from $1 to $7.
Thomson's "Glove-fitting" Corsets, from $2·20 to $5.
Mrs. Moody's patent self-adjusting abdominal supporting Corsets, from $3 to $7—highly recommended by physicians, and should be examined by every lady.
Over 40 other varieties of Corsets, from 75c. to $9·50.
Skirts and Corsets made to order, altered and repaired.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 7 23 3m
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LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869
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1869 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869
1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869
1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869
1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869
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1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
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Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber, for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
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ALWAYS DRY.
Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.
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WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
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GREAT SAVING OF FUEL.—
COMSTOCK'S PATENT REVOLVING FLUE RADIATOR
Should be in use on every Heater and Stove. It increases the heat fifty per cent. and saves nearly one-half of the coal, and will also heat a room above in place of a stove. CALL AND SEE THEM at the manufactory of
C. J. DOUGHERTY,
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AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND VOCAL
AND
INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
for the benefit of the
GERMAN THEATRE,
On TUESDAY EVENING, October 26,
Under the direction of Isaac L. Price.
The following eminent Artists and celebrated Singing Societies have been secured for the occasion:—MR. EMIL GASTEL, MR. WENZEL KOPTA, THE MÆNNERCHOR, THE HARMONIE (chorus of mixed voices), THE SÆNGERBUND, and a GRAND ORCHESTRA.
MR. CARL SENTZ .... Conductor.
Tickets, Parquet, Parquet Circle and Balcony, One Dollar. Can be secured at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 CHESNUT Street, for 25 cents extra.
Family Circle 50 cents.
Tickets can be had at the principal Music Stores, and on the evening at the door.
Doors open at 7.
Concert to commence at 8 o'clock. 10 22 4t

LAURA KEENE'S
CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
EVERY ONE DELIGHTED
with the new Play by Boucicault, in three acts, written expressly for
MISS LAURA KEENE,
HUNTED DOWN;
HUNTED DOWN;
OR, THE TWO LIVES OF MARY LEIGH.
The Press unanimous in praise of its merit.
The characters beautifully personated.
The story touching and pleasing.
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Mary Leigh, the Artist's wife .... LAURA KEENE
The performance terminates every evening with
A LAUGHABLE COMEDIETTA.
SECURE SEATS. SECURE SEATS.
Doors open at 7; commences at ¼ to 8.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 7¾.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Oct. 22,
BENEFIT OF MR. EDWIN BOOTH.
Shakespeare's Play, in four acts, of the
MERCHANT OF VENICE.
SHYLOCK .... MR. EDWIN BOOTH
And the Popular Drama, in three acts, of
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.
SATURDAY—FIFTH BOOTH MATINEE,
When will be enacted the Popular Drama, in three acts, of
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.
And Shakespeare's Comedy, in three acts, of the
TAMING OF THE SHREW!
SATURDAY NIGHT—RICHARD III.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8.
TO-NIGHT, Friday, October 22,
THE JEALOUS WIFE.
MRS. JOHN DREW as MRS. OAKLEY.
Aided by the full company, after which
THE WINDMILL.
Marian .... Mrs. G. W. STODDARD
Sampson Low .... Mr. R. CRAIG
MONDAY, October 25, Shakespeare's
ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL.
In Rehearsal—LOST AT SEA.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCES OF THE GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS,
EIGHTH STREET, BETWEEN RACE AND VINE,
FRIDAY, October 22,
and SATURDAY, October 23.
POSITIVELY THE LAST DAYS AND NIGHTS.
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES EACH DAY,
2½ and 7¾ o'clock.
Admission, 50 cents; children under ten years, 25 cents.

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WALNUT STREET.
THE GREAT DANSEUSE,
BONFANTI, BONFANTI, BONFANTI,
THE FEMALE FORTY THIEVES.
The Variety Combination in a New Bill.
Matinee on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above Chesnut.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the great Star Troupe of the world, in their unequalled
ETHIOPIAN SOIREES,
BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, SONGS,
OPERATIC SELECTIONS, and
LAUGHABLE BURLESQUES
EVERY EVENING.
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 916 6m

SENTZ AND HASSLER'S MATINEES—MUSICAL FUND HALL, 1869-70, every SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. 10 18

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street. THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 11 2tf

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BRADFORD'S LOW WATER INDICATOR, ETC. ETC.
10 4 1m

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
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NO. 613 MARKET STREET,
Are daily receiving shipments of Glass from Works, where they are now making 10,000 feet day.
They are also receiving shipments of
FRENCH WINDOW GLASS,
Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled, Stained, Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at 9 25 3m
LOWEST MARKET RATES.

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CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
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BELOW WALNUT.
A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand
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INCLUDING
Rockaways, Phætons, Jenny Linds, Buggies
Depot Wagons, Etc. Etc., 3 23 tuths
For Sale at Reduced Prices.

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Evening Telegraph

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(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1869.

THE BROOKS CASE.

THE sudden change in the District Attorneyship occurred at a very inopportune moment. Mr. Gibbons and his new assistants are called upon to try, without previous preparation, the difficult and important case involving an examination into the guilt or innocence of the parties charged with a murderous assault on Revenue Detective Brooks; and although Mr. Dwight's former experience as Assistant District Attorney enables him to conduct the prosecution in a very creditable manner, he labors under a serious disability arising from the want of opportunities to familiarize himself with the testimony and the witnesses likely to be produced.

The public have expected an adroit and ingenious defense, but they could scarcely have been prepared for McLaughlin's asseveration that the parties arraigned did not commit the assault. The testimony of alleged accomplices is always dangerous and to a large extent untrustworthy. Even if they swear positively to all that the Commonwealth desires or expects them to prove, it is not difficult to break the force of their testimony by ringing the changes on the maxim that "it is the biggest rogue that turns State's evidence." But in McLaughlin's case, he contradicts in court the statements he made before the Mayor, alleging as an excuse for his prevarication that he was "skeered" by that official. He now asserts that the men he had driven in his coach on the day of the assault were "bigger men" than the prisoners; and that he first became acquainted with Mara and Dougherty in New York subsequent to the attempted assassination of Mr. Brooks.

This unexpected course of Laughlin, coupled with the attempts of the Commonwealth to prove the contradictory character of his statements, constituted the leading feature of the proceedings yesterday. But there was some other evidence adduced to prove that the prisoners at the bar probably made the assault. One witness, who alleges that he is acquainted with Laughlin, Dougherty, and Mara, testified that he saw them in Front street, near Arch, on the day of the assault, and that a few days previous he had seen Dougherty and Mara enter Laughlin's carriage, but it appears from the cross-examination of this witness that efforts will be made on the one side to argue that he was tampered with by the detectives, and on the other that agents of the whisky ring endeavored to seal his lips.

The turning point of the case will be whether the Commonwealth's evidence is sufficient to prove beyond a reasonable doubt the identity of the prisoners with the parties who made the assault. The counsel for the Commonwealth evidently expected that McLaughlin would give direct testimony on this point, and it remains to be seen whether, since they have been foiled in this attempt, sufficient evidence will be obtained from other sources.

The association of Laughlin, Mara, Dougherty, and a young man who rejoices in the name of "Bottles" at New York, and at Coney Island, after the assault, is proved by the detectives and admitted by Laughlin; and although this circumstance is by no means a conclusive evidence of guilt, it possesses, in connection with the other features of the case, deep significance.

LET US HAVE PEACE!—The Crown Prince of Prussia has arrived at Vienna, and been received by the Austrian Emperor in right royal style. Whence it is inferred that peace is now assured between Prussia and Austria. But why should peace be contingent upon the whims of these two men? This is the problem which is now agitating the masses of the people in all the nationalities of Europe, and its only possible solution is the necessity for overturning the effete monarchical system which preys upon their resources, and subjects their very lives to the animosities of a score or so of crowned heads. The continent is not yet ready for the ideal republic of Victor Hugo, but the people are being rapidly educated up to the democratic standard.

BOSTON yesterday celebrated an anniversary of a very curious character. On the 21st of October, 1835, there was a great riot at the Hub, during which William Lloyd Garrison was seized by the mob and a rope placed about his neck preparatory to a hanging process, and all because Mr. Garrison had given utterance to abolition sentiments. How great is the contrast between the Boston of that day and the Boston of the present, but not less startling than the contrast which is presented by the country at large. The outrages which were perpetrated in Northern cities by men of Northern birth, at the behest of the slave-drivers, read like romances, and are almost incredible. But the curse has been lifted from the nation, although we are still reaping its fruits.

SELL OUT, BY ALL MEANS.—One of the very worst of the brazen English women who have done what they could towards degrading the stage in this city by their indecent antics recently tried her hand at billiards in San Francisco, and failed, as a matter of course. Whereupon she remarked that, if she were no better as an actress than as a billiard-player, she would sell out. Let her do so, by all means, and let all the rest of the blondes follow her example. We have had quite enough of the English burlesque business in this country—a fact which even the blondes are beginning to appreciate.

THE CIVIL WAR IN JAPAN is ostensibly closed, and now the successfull faction is endeavoring to consolidate its power by cutting off the heads and confiscating the estates of its defeated opponents. This barbarous course presents a striking contrast to the manner in which the late conflict was conducted. When Prince Enomoto was penned up in Hakodadi by the Mikado's troops, and was reduced to the starvation point, his wants were generously supplied by the besiegers, in order to ensure fair play and give him an opportunity of being whipped in genteel style.

SING SING is a very leaky place. Every now and then there is an uprising among the convicts, with an out-and-out escape by way of varying the monotony. The latest sensation is a successful attempt at jail breaking by an enterprising gentleman who picked up two or three hundred thousand dollars in a broker's office, for which irregular speculation he was sentenced to four years' imprisonment. It would be worth the while of the New York prison authorities to give the Pennsylvania system a short trial.

A. J.—It looks very much as if the Senate is destined to be afflicted with the presence of the ghost of the late Andrew Johnson for the next six years, unless he should chance to be removed to another sphere by some unmistakable blessing in' disguise. As Emerson Etheridge is the alternative presented, the Senate is certainly to be pitied.

SWITCH SIGNALS ON RAILROADS.

TO THE railroads, more perhaps than to any other single influence, is due the rapid development of the internal resources of the United States. Traversing the continent in every direction, they bind together our great empire with bands of iron, and produce an identity of interests between the inhabitants of far distant States that would be impossible without their aid. The immense extent of country covered by the railroads of the United States has produced a system of management that is peculiar to this continent. The work to be done is so different that the railroad system of the United States can scarcely be put in comparison with that of Europe. In England particularly a degree of perfection in certain details has been arrived at that leaves us far behind. With a level country of limited extent, it is possible there to build roads and fit them with a completeness that is almost unknown here, but on the other hand the railroads of the United States, crossing lofty mountains, immense rivers, great deserts, and connecting ocean with ocean, present in their magnitude, and in the enterprise and eminent ability with which they are managed, a far more sublime spectacle than those of any other country under the sun. The first thing to be done here is to get a road built and in operation, and then to introduce such improvements as experience may demonstrate as necessary. The management of the Eastern roads especially is rapidly being brought to a great state of perfection, and the ingenuity of inventors is taxed to provide for the safety and comfort of our great travelling public. Any appliance that will reduce the danger of accident to a minimum is of great consequence, and is worthy of the consideration not only of railroad men but of the whole public. The Camden and Amboy Railroad has recently introduced a system of signalling that renders collision between trains almost impossible, except through the grossest carelessness of the employes, and their signal superintendent, Mr. Robert Stewart, has just perfected an invention which is at once ingenious and beautifully simple, for the purpose of obviating any danger to trains from the misplacement of switches or drawbridges.

A number of prominent railroad men, members of the press, and others, visited Trenton yesterday for the purpose of examining this invention in practical operation, and the unanimous verdict was that Mr. Stewart has perfected a very important and valuable contrivance, which must in a very short time be brought into use on every railroad in the United States. Like most great inventions, this is remarkable for its beautiful simplicity, and it practically renders an accident from a misplaced switch or drawbridge an impossibility. It is intended that there shall be a signal station some distance on each side of a switch or drawbridge, which will be in full view by day and night of an approaching train. A telegraph will connect the switch with a little instrument in the signal-box, so that whenever the switch is moved the red signal of danger is dropped, warning the engineer to stop his train to find out what is the matter. This instrument operates with the utmost certainty, and it is entirely out of the control of the switch-man or any other person. Other contrivances to accomplish the same object have been applied on some of the roads, but they are all open to the objection that they will not show the danger signal unless the switch itself is displaced. One of the great merits of Mr. Stewart's instrument is, that if a bolt is out, if the telegraph wire is cut, if the battery is not supplied with acid, or, in fact, if anything whatever is the matter with the switch or the instrument itself, the fact is immediately made known by the lowering of the danger signal, and the conductor of a train is obliged to stop and see what is the difficulty before he can proceed. This invention is of even more importance as an attachment to drawbridges, and it operates in exactly the same manner as on a switch. If the bridge is no more than a quarter of an inch out of its proper place, the fact is immediately telegraphed to the signal station and warning given to the approaching train.

It will easily be seen that such a contrivance as this does away with a prolific source of danger on railroads, and nothing but the grossest carelessness on the part of an engineer can ever cause an accident at a switch or drawbridge. The instrument is simple and inexpensive, and it leaves no excuse whatever for negligence on the part of the officers or employes of a road. The patent right of this invention has been purchased from Mr. Stewart by General Joshua T. Owen and William J. Phillips, Esq., who will push its claims with energy. Mr. Phillips is well known as one of the most able telegraphers in the United States; and his indorsement of the invention is a guarantee of its merits. A glance at the instrument itself will convince any one, however, of its great value, and its perfect adaptability to the work it is called upon to perform.

THE NOVEMBER MAGAZINES.—Turner Brothers & Co. and T. B. Peterson & Brothers send us *Harper's Magazine* for November, which has the following table of contents:—

"Beast, Bird, and Fish," Burt G. Wilder—with eight illustrations; "Occident and Orient," Susan J. Adams; "Mountaineering on the Pacific," Edward F. Coleman—with twenty illustrations; "A Health Trip to the Tropics," Thomas C. Evans—with nine illustrations; "Change," Mary N. Prescott; "A Brave Lady," by the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman"—with two illustrations; "Elizabeth's Heifer," Alice Cary; "The New Timothy" (concluded), William M. Baker; "The Janissaries," Henry O. Dwight; "Frances Palmer versus Fate," Annie Thomas; "My Enemy's Daughter," Justin McCarthy; "John Clare, The Peasant Poet," Maria J. McIntosh; "Border Reminiscences," Randolph B. Marcy; "On Digestion and Food," Alfred L. Carroll; "The New Alchemist," C. P. Cranch; "Early Inventions of the Chinese," W. H. P. Martin; "The International Boat Race," M. D. Conway; "Editor's Easy Chair;" "Editor's Book Table;" "Editor's Scientific Summary," with seven illustrations; "Monthly Record of Current Events;" "Editor's Drawer," with four illustrations.

Turner Brothers & Co. also send us *Frank Leslie's Lady's Magazine*, which has a large colored fashion-plate, a number of new patterns for all kinds of fancy work, and an interesting variety of reading matter; and *Our Boys and Girls* for October 30.

The Riverside Magazine presents an excellent series of stories, sketches, and verses, adapted to the tastes of young readers. Several of the articles are nicely illustrated, and the magazine is at once entertaining and instructive.

The Little Corporal is deservedly one of the most popular of the juvenile monthlies, and the November number sustains the excellent reputation it has won.

—The late Caleb Dorsey, of Howard county, Maryland, bequeathed in his will, to trustees, the sum of thirty thousand dollars, to be appropriated "to the relief of such portions of the people of the slaveholding States of this Union as the said trustees may think most require assistance on account of their suffering and want, and the said sum of money shall be applied in such manner as they may deem best to accomplish my purpose."

BANK REPORTS.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF PHILADELPHIA, made to the Comptroller of the Currency, as shown by its books at the close of business on the 9th day of October, 1869:—

RESOURCES.		
Loans and Discounts	$1,171,415·56	
United States Bonds deposited with Treasurer of the United States	500,000·00	
Bonds on hand	141,000·00	
Real Estate, productive	132,121·10	$1,944,536·66
Legal-tender Notes and Certificates	346,174·00	
National Bank Notes	24,399·00	
Fractional Currency and Stamps	7,949·19	
Premiums	9,925·00	
Due from other Banks	399,912·29	788,359·48
Expenses and Taxes		27,203·93
Total		$2,760,100·07
LIABILITIES.		
Capital Stock		$1,000,000·00
Circulation		417,500·00
Deposits		1,268,848·91
Surplus fund	$19,713·61	
Profit and loss	59,037·55	78,751·16
Total		$2,760,160·07

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.
Philadelphia, October 15, 1869. 10 18 mwf6t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
THIRD LECTURE,
ON MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 25,
BY MISS OLIVE LOGAN;
Subject—"GIRLS."

The remainder of the series will be given in the following order:—Oct. 27, R. J. DE CORDOVA; Nov. 29, HON. S. S. COX; Dec. 1, HON. CHARLES SUMNER; Dec. 3, REV. ROBERT COLLYER; Dec. 7, MARK TWAIN; Dec. 9, R. J. DE CORDOVA; Dec. 16, WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Admission to each Lecture, 50c.; Reserved Seats, 75c.; Reserved Seats in Family Circle, 50c.; Amphitheatre, 25c. Tickets for any of the Lectures for sale at Gould's Piano Warerooms, No. 923 Chesnut street. Box Office open daily from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.
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TRINITY CHURCH, CATHARINE Street.—Rev. WILLIAM RUDDER, D. D., will preach in this Church THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock. Seats free.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 303 WALNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18, 1869.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that they will be entitled to subscribe, at par, for ONE SHARE OF NEW STOCK for each eight shares or fraction of eight shares of stock that may be standing in their respective names at the closing of the books on the 30th instant.

Subscriptions will be payable in cash, either in full at the time of subscription, or in instalments of twenty-five per cent. each, payable in the months of October, 1869, and January, April, and July, 1870.

Stock paid for in full by November 1, 1869, will be entitled to participate in all dividends that may be declared after that date.

On stock not paid in full by November 1 next, interest will be allowed on instalments from date of payment.

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NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22, 1869.

Miss Midy Morgan,

the lady who reports cattle for the daily *Times*, and who would have reported Pere Hyacinthe had that ecclesiastic been accessible to any one, is a lady who will see thirty-five before she will see thirty. You could not hear her talk for the space of one minute without coming to the conclusion that she was Irish by birth—and the conclusion would be a correct one. Her pa was an Irish country gentleman, very much addicted to the pursuit of foxes. From him she inherited a tendency to break her collar-bone and undergo dislocations generally in obedience to those fox-hunting proclivities which he bequeathed her. She has been called the Rosa Bonheur of the press; but perhaps it is quite sufficient to say that she is as good a cattle-yard reporter as most men would make. A warm-hearted eulogist, who paragraphs her career off very pleasantly, brings several celebrated names into connection with hers, as though they constituted a claim to public esteem. She was the guest of Charlotte Cushman; her society was sought after by Prince Poniatowski; Victor Emanuel commissioned her to buy horses for him; the American Minister gave her a letter of introduction to Mr. Bigelow, the then editor-in-chief of the *Times*. Thus gabbles gossip. From that hour to this her noble proportions have been seen at horse sales, races, and in drove-yards. She speaks several languages, and has that perfectly self-sufficient, but not necessarily disagreeable, manner which distinguishes the woman who has seen a good deal of life. There are male reporters who regard her with bashful envy, but being (as Anna Dickinson would say) "pre-eminent" in her sphere, she can afford to regard them with indifference, or not to regard them at all.

The

American Institute Fair

will commence its last week on Monday. The Skating Rink, at the intersection of Sixty-third street and Third avenue, possesses natural advantages for showing off the brilliant heterogeneity of the Fair; and the first glance which the visitor gets at it presents him with a very pleasing and varied picture. There are no very special features evident this year, unless the electrical organ be one. This evening the Fat Men's Association intends visiting it, and I hope the unctuous ponderosity of their footsteps will not break through the flooring. The exhibition of fruit has been quite fine, and occupies the space immediately opposite the western entrance. The distribution of premiums is to take place to-morrow evening week.

The Biddies' Bonnets.

[illegible] knowledge as I have of human nature, [illegible] human nature, and of that depart- [illegible] human nature which manifests [illegible]g, assures me that I shall be [illegible] two on the above subject. I [illegible]e bonnets; I have examined [illegible] off; I have bestowed upon [illegible]tion, that profound contemplation, which the amazing nature of the subject seems to demand. In this city, particularly, you may see them in all their magnificence in the Third avenue cars on Thursday afternoons. That shining, well-soaped face; that sprawling purple tie; those torn and dirty gloves, once bright-hued, now dingy, one only pulled completely on, the other left half off; those tight-set teeth; those saucy, crisp, puckered, parted lips; the impudent, brazen air which concentrates in the face and pervades the figure; those series of hitches at the skirt and waist, evincing feverish anxiety as to the set of the garments; and, last of all, that miraculous jockey-hat (I called it bonnet, hoping to soften the term), in which all colors are compressed, so as to present the greatest combination in the smallest space! I know them all. This is the Biddy of the period, and this is her Thursday out. The Third Avenue cars are thick with them, and when very bad fortune ordains one to ride therein, I cannot escape this exhibition of depraved millinery which greets me on every side.

Patriotism or Property?

Quite a number of foreign artists, who have made more or less money in the country, are eager to get naturalized. Among them are Carl Rosa, Camilla Urso, and Mr. Levy. They all say it is because they love the people of the United States and want to become American patriots. But, after all, is it a question of patriotism or a question of property?

ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT *Hunted Down* will be performed this evening. The elegant manner in which this piece is placed upon the stage is the subject of universal commendation, and it is drawing large and fashionable audiences every evening. Miss Keene, within the few weeks she has had charge of the Chesnut, has already won for it the same kind of a reputation as is enjoyed by Wallack's in New York and Selwyn's in Boston. The house is far more beautiful, more comfortable, and in every way more attractive than either of the establishments named, and it is emphatically the fashionable theatre of Philadelphia. A refined and elegant taste is displayed in all the details of the stage arrangement, and with a very superior stock company to aid her, Miss Keene has inaugurated a series of entertainments that are calculated to raise very high the public estimation of the drama, and to do away with much of the prejudice that exists in certain minds towards theatrical amusements. The drama of *Hunted Down* is one of great interest, and the admirable manner in which it is performed secures for it the heartiest applause. It is a genuine treat to see a really entertaining play well represented in all particulars, and it is gratifying to find that the Chesnut is now taking its proper position as the model theatre of Philadelphia.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Booth will have a benefit this evening, when he will appear as "Shylock" in *The Merchant of Venice*, and as "Don Cæsar de Bazan" in the popular drama of that name.

There will be a matinee to-morrow, when *Don Cæsar de Bazan* and *The Taming of the Shrew* will be given. *Richard III* is announced for to-morrow evening.

A new drama entitled *Lost at Sea*, by Boucicault and H. J. Byron, is underlined.

AT THE ARCH the comedy of the *Jealous Wife* and the farce of *The Windmill* are announced for this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE an attractive programme will be presented this evening.

THE CIRCUS will conclude its performances on Eighth street, between Race and Vine, to-morrow. On Monday it will appear at Bristol, on Tuesday at Princeton, N. J., and on Wednesday at Rahway, N. J.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will give the first matinee of the season at Musical Fund Hall to-morrow afternoon. A fine programme will be presented.

A GRAND VOCAL and Instrumental Concert will be given at the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening next, for the benefit of the German Theatre. The concert will be under the direction of Mr. Isaac L. Rice, which is a guarantee of the excellence of the entertainment; and as the object is one that deserves support, we hope that there will be a full house. The project of a German Theatre is of more importance than many persons suppose. We have a very large German population, who have no first-class place of amusement of their own, and this theatre will supply a desideratum. It will be one of the attractions of the city, and an inducement for Germans from the interior of the State to visit this city for purposes of business or pleasure. The gentlemen who have inaugurated this theatre enterprise have had this idea in their minds from the beginning, and it will readily be seen that the entire business community is interested. The managers have already purchased a lot of ground, and they expect to begin building in the spring, if all goes well. They are determined, however, very wisely, to have all, or at least a large portion, of the money in hand before breaking ground, so that there will be no trouble in the future. The theatre will be an ornament to the city, and will supply a class of amusements, both musical and dramatic, that can be enjoyed as well by our English-speaking citizens as by the Germans. We hope that our business men and public-spirited citizens will come forward and aid this enterprise as it deserves.

BRIBERY.

Corruption in Ireland.

There is as much corruption on the "ould sod" as in some sections of this country. There is one borough in particular in Ireland—that of Sligo—that is steeped in more iniquity than even Beverly or Bridgewater on the same island, or Harrisburg during the last legislative session. This is what an Irish exchange says:—

"One man was offered £75 to go away; he afterward received £25, besides several sovereigns and half sovereigns from one of Knox's friends, but voted for the Liberal candidate. Another witness stated that the Major asked him whether £50 would do. Witness answered in the affirmative, although he did not intend to vote on the Conservative side, 'he only wanted to take all he could get.' A woman named Dunleery took £10 from the Conservatives for the purpose of influencing her husband; she, however, changed her mind, and told him to vote for Flanagan. John Devany denied receiving money at the last election; but pocketed £10 in 1868 for voting for Sergeant Armstrong. Another witness remembered the names of six persons who had told him they had got money from the Sergeant—five £15 each, and one £20."

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TEN PACKAGES more of these celebrated malt vases and jardiniers just received at GAY'S China Palace, No. 1022 CHESNUT Street. All works of art. Call and see them.

GET THE BEST.—The Parham New Family LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE. (Easy Terms.) Salesroom, No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the immense increase of trade at GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 CHESNUT street, the proprietor has found it impossible to deliver all the goods sold, with five men and two horses, and has in consequence added another delivery team, and will keep on adding from time to time, as business warrants.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE, NO. 1022 CHESNUT STREET, have just received, by ship Stamler, the balance of that immense stock of goods purchased by Mr. Gay in Europe.

They have now the finest assortment of French China, Bohemian Glass and Fancy Goods ever seen in Philadelphia. Prices of all goods marked in plain figures.

Store open until 9 o'clock.

AN ENTIRE NEW EDITION OF THE COMPLETE WORKS OF MRS. CAROLINE LEE HENTZ.—Those who admire prose fiction of a high order, will receive with satisfaction the announcement that T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, have in press, for immediate publication, a new and complete edition of all the novels and writings of the late Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz. The whole of her works will be issued complete in twelve large duodecimo volumes. Two volumes will be published each month until the series is complete, *one volume on the first, and another on the fifteenth of the month.* They will be printed on the finest paper and bound in the most beautiful style, in fine morocco cloth, with a new, full gilt back. They will be for sale by all Booksellers, or copies will be sent per mail, post-paid, by the publishers, on receipt of price.

CHARLES STOKES,
Merchant Tailor and Clothier,
No. 824 Chesnut street,
offers extraordinary
Inducements to Purchasers of Ready-made
FINE CLOTHING.
His assortment is full, and comprises
all styles and qualities.

HEADACHE, LANGUOR, AND MELANCHOLY generally spring from a Disordered Stomach, Costiveness, or a Torpid Liver. Each may readily be removed by DR. D. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, a few doses of which will be found to stimulate the Liver and Stomach to healthy action, removing all biliousness, and producing regular evacuations of the bowels. Sold by all Druggists.

THE GREAT VITALIZER.—This title may be fairly given to a restorative which has taken precedence of all other tonic and alterative preparations for a period of nearly twenty years. During that long interval HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS may be truly said to have enjoyed unrivalled popularity. Many preparations have been got up to compete with it, but they have all fallen into its wake or sunk into oblivion for lack of patronage. From the first this now world-renowned Vegetable Tonic has been both medicinally and financially successful. Every year has added to the number of its friends, and the demand for it, based solely upon the experimental proofs of its excellence as a preventive and curative, seems to have no assignable limit. The medical profession sanction and approve its use, and it is now at the head of the class of medicines to which it belongs, the admitted, undisputed SOVEREIGN TONIC OF THE AGE. The statistics of the United States Revenue Department will verify the statement that it stands alone and unapproached in the magnitude of its sales as compared with those of any other proprietary remedy advertised on this side of the Atlantic.

THE EXPLANATION of this fact may be comprised in a few words. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is at once the purest, the safest, and the most potent of all vegetable tonics, and the best antidote to every variety of malarious disease. Hence it is especially adapted to the present season of chilling dews and unwholesome vapors.

THE
HEAVY SALES
AT
OAK HALL
are in consequence of
LOW PRICES
—the Lowest in Town—
and
FINE CLOTHING
None better can be made!
We invite
OUR CONSTITUENTS
and the
WHOLE CITY
TO
EXAMINE OUR GOODS
AND
MAKE THEIR PURCHASES
IMMEDIATELY,
while our Stock is so
Full and Varied,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
MANUFACTURERS
OF CLOTHING,
SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS, PHILA.

MARRIED.

HALE—AMSDEN.—In North Dana, Mass., on the 13th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. S. White, of New Salem, J. WARREN HALE, of Philadelphia, and FANNIE L. AMSDEN. No cards.

PEDDRICK—CRAWFORD.—On October 21, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 1328 Mount Vernon street, Philadelphia, by the Rev. William B. Cullis, Mr. ALEXANDER K. PEDRICK, of Lancaster, to Mrs. EMILY CRAWFORD. No cards.

WHITE—GARDNER.—On the 19th instant, by the Rev. George F. Wiswell, D. D., Mr. THEODORE R. WHITE to Miss KATE R. GARDNER, both of this city.

DIED.

ERWIN.—In Susquehanna, on the 15th instant, JOHN W., son of the late Dr. B. R. and S. A. Erwin, in the 35th year of his age.

HARKER.—On the 22d inst., JOSHUA G. HARKER, in the 88th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Main street, Mt. Holly, N. J., on Monday, the 25th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M.

NIEMANN.—At Logansport, Ind., on the 20th instant, MARY SHOEMAKER, wife of Henry F. Niemann.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

PALMER.—On the 20th inst., SAMUEL H. PALMER, in the 27th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, and also Harmony Lodge, No. 45, K. of P., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 177 N. Fortieth street. Meet at the house at 1 o'clock. P. M. To proceed to Mt. Zion, Darby, Delaware county.

RYAN.—On the 20th instant, Mrs. MARGARET RYAN, aged 82 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, James Harkins, No. 37 N. Twenty-second street, on Saturday morning at 8½ o'clock.

WERNWAG.—On the morning of the 22d instant, WILLIAM WERNWAG, in his 70th year.

JONES'

One-Price Clothing House,

No. 604 MARKET Street.

Our Garments are well made,
Our Cutters are men of talent.
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.

GEO. W. NIEMANN, Proprietor,
9 15 wfm$ No. 604 MARKET St., above Sixth.

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS. — JUST opened, a new stock of Lyons Gros Grain Black Silks, at $2, $2·25, $2·50, $2·75, $3, $3·50, etc.
BESSON & SON, Mourning Dry Goods House,
No. 918 CHESNUT Street.

BLACK DOUBLE-WARP ALPACAS.—Opened to-day, 3 cases of Double-warp Alpacas, at 50, 62½, and 75 cents a yard.
BESSON & SON, Mourning Dry Goods House,
No. 918 CHESNUT Street.

BLACK MOHAIR LUSTRES.—A FULL ASsortment of the best make of GLOSSY ALPACAS, just received, at 75c., 87½c., $1·12½, $1·25, etc.
BESSON & SON, Mourning Dry Goods House,
10 22 3t No. 918 CHESNUT Street.

POLITICAL.

VOTE THE PEOPLE'S TICKET
IN CAMDEN COUNTY, NEW JERSEY.
For State Senator,
JAMES M. SCOVEL.
For Sheriff,
SAMUEL ARCHER.
FOR LEGISLATURE.
First District,
RICHARD CAMPION.
Second District,
JACOB HITCHENER.
Third District,
ANDREW D. TURNER.
Coroners,
JOHN D. SEYBOLD,
ENOS P. FUREY,
ROBERT CHEW. 10 21 12t*

SILVER PLATED WARE, ETC.

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

MEAD & ROBBINS,
SUCCESSORS TO JOHN O. MEAD & SON,
Manufacturers of the Finest Grades of
SILVER
PLATED
WARES.

We make our own goods; deposit the Silver accurately by weight, and Warrant each article by our Trade Mark on the base, and by written guarantees if preferred. They are equal to the finest grades of English and French Wares, and artistic in design and elegantly ornamented.

CUTLERY.

Pearl, Ivory, and Rubber Cutlery in great variety, plate and unplated, in quantities as required.

N.E. Corner Ninth and Chesnut,
10 1 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT; GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, $400 per annum. Apply to JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germantown. Possession at once. 6 18 tf

FOR SALE,
HANDSOME ARCH STREET RESIDENCE.
No. 1828, 20 by 137. In thorough order, with modern improvements. Apply to JOS. L. CAVEN,
8 31 No. 158 N. NINTH Street.

No. 131 EIGHTEENTH, ABOVE WALNUT Street, near Rittenhouse Square—The most complete and elegant medium size DWELLING in west part of city; lower floor solid walnut finish; every convenience; for sale, with possession. J. F. LIST, No. 629 WALNUT Street. 8 20 fmwtf

FREDERICK SYLVESTER,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 208 South FOURTH Street,
10 8m PHILADELPHIA.

TO RENT.

TO LET—ELEVEN ROOMS OF HOUSE Northeast corner of EIGHTEENTH and MOUNT VERNON Streets. Apply SATURDAY, from 2 to 5. 1t*

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.
J. LUTZ,
No. 121 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET.
I am selling off my entire stock of
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE
AT LOW RATES,
On account of retiring from business.
Please call and examine. 10 22 ftuth2m

FURNITURE.
T. & J. A. HENKELS,
AT THEIR
NEW STORE, 1002 ARCH STREET,
Are now selling their ELEGANT FURNITURE at very reduced prices. 9 20 3mrp

HUTTON & McCONNELL,
FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 809 MARKET STREET.
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, and CHAMBER FURNITURE, the Latest Styles and best Manufacture. Also, FEATHER BEDS and MATTRESSES. 10 6 mwf3m

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 rp§

DRY GOODS.

EXTRAORDINARY
REDUCTION
IN PRICES OF
DRY GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
In order to close out their Fall and Winter Stock by December 1, will offer
Extraordinary Bargains
IN
SILKS,
DRESS GOODS, and
MISCELLANEOUS
DRY GOODS.

This stock is the largest and most varied ever offered at retail in this market, and more replete with staples and novelties of recent importations than any other in this city.

ONE PRICE
AND NO DEVIATION.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
10 2 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!

One case large Double Cord French Silk Epinglines, $2.
One case French Lustrous Silk Poplins, at $1·50, $1·75, and $2.
One case French Wool Poplins, 62½ cents.
One case French Wool Poplins, 75 cents.
Two cases Plaid Poplins, 75 cents to $1.
Forty-three pieces Black Silks, $1·75 to $5·50.
American Striped Silks cheap.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.

One case Black Wool Poplins, 62 and 75 cents.
One case Black Wool Poplins, 85 cents and $1.
One case Black Wool Poplins, $1·25 and $1·50.
Black Silk Poplins and Epinglines.
Black Velour Ottoman Poplins.
Black French Merinoes and Delaines.
Black Mohair Tamise, Alpacas, Mohairs, etc.
Black and White Striped Silks, a bargain.
Black English Crapes and Crape Veils.
Black Kid Gloves, Crape Collars, etc. etc.

COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET,
1 7 fsm PHILADELPHIA.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORES.
OLD STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET.
NEW STORE,
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.

NEW DEPARTMENT—BED CLOTHING.
BEST BLANKETS, fresh from the mills.
MARSEILLES BED QUILTS.
HONEYCOMB QUILTS, all sizes.
ALLENDALE AND LANCASTER QUILTS.
LINEN SHEETINGS, all widths.
COTTON SHEETINGS, all widths.
PILLOW CASINGS.

We bid for a large trade in BED CLOTHING, by selling reliable goods at the lowest prices. 8 21 mwf

J. W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,
Has now in stock a splendid assortment of
DRESS GOODS.
Embracing
VELOUR OTTOMANS,
VELOUR RUSSE,
SILK EPINGLINES,
SILK CHAIN PLAID POPLINS, PLAID SERGES, TARTAN PLAIDS, JASPE POPLINS, SILK STRIPE POPLINS.
PIM BROS. & CO.
FIRST QUALITY IRISH POPLINS, in all colors.
MERINOES, in all shades and qualities, including the new color,
BLEU LURNIERE. 9 11 5p

MOURNING GOODS.
TAMISES, BIARRITZ,
DELAINES, DRAP D'IMPERIAL,
BOMBAZINES, DRAP D'ALMA,
ALPACAS, DRAP DE RUSSE,
CRETONNES, VELOUR OTTOMANS,
And every other variety for Mourning and Second Mourning.
PERKINS & CO.,
No. 9 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
9 6 mwf3mbp PHILADELPHIA.

J. CHAMBERS,
No. 810 ARCH STREET.
BARGAINS OPENING DAILY IN
BLACK GUIPURE LACES.
BLACK THREAD LACES.
POINTE APPLIQUE LACES.
VALENCIENNE LACES.
POINTE COLLARS.
THREAD COLLARS.
VALENCIENNE HDKFS., from $3.
FRENCH MUSLINS, 2 yards wide, 65 cents.
Hamburg Edgings, new designs, very cheap. 10 15 1m

RAPSON'S
TRIMMING AND ZEPHYR STORE,
No. 132 North EIGHTH Street,
10 9 1m Corner of Cherry street.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!
J. JUEL,
No. 1530 MARKET STREET,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
LADIES', GENTS', CHILDREN'S, AND COACHMEN'S GLOVES.
ALSO, MANUFACTURER OF
WHITE SHIRTS,
TOGETHER WITH A FULL LINE OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. 10 10 1mrp

DRY GOODS.

E. R. LEE,
No. 43 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
Will Offer on Saturday Morning
Xtraordinary Inducements
and Bargains.
BANKRUPT STOCK OF GLOVES FROM
No. 928 CHESNUT STREET.
Consisting of Ladies' Buck and Castor Gloves.
Chasson's Courvoisier fine Buck Gloves and Gauntlets.
Chasson's Fine White and Grey Gauntlets.
Children's Buck, Castor and Cloth Gloves.
Gents' Driving Gloves.
Gents' Fine Buck and Castor Gloves and Gauntlets.
Gents' Lined Buck Gloves and Gauntlets.
Gents' Indian Tan Gloves.
Gents' Very Heavy Buck Mitts and Gloves.
Fur Collars and Gloves.
Buckskin Shirts and Drawers.
The largest and cheapest lot of
FINE GLOVES EVER OFFERED.
Must be closed out at less than 50 cents on the dollar.
ALSO, BLACK SILKS.
35 pieces Black Silks, from auction.
Bennet's best Black Silks.
Satin-faced Black Silks.
10,000 yards Dress Goods, 25 to 75c.
Lyons Cloaking Velvets.
Hosiery and Underwear Bargains.
GENUINE JOUVIN KID GLOVES.
100 dozen New Color Kid at $1.
Handkerchiefs, all kinds, cheap.
FANS and ASTRACHAN SATCHELS, Etc., half price.
Bargains throughout the
WHOLE STOCK. 10 22 3t

SHAWLS.

1869.
FALL TRADE.
ATTRACTIVE SPECIALTIES
AT THORNLEY'S
POPULAR CORNER,
Eighth and Spring Garden.
We respectfully invite attention to the most superb display of Shawls to be found in this city, and at most reasonable prices.
Long and Square Paisley,
Long and Square Broche,
Long and Square Blanket,
Long and Square Thibet,
Arabs, Bedouins, Mauds, Etc.
Etc.
Persons can come direct to our Store from any part of the city by the present system of passes on the cars, and we assure them it will more than repay them. [10 16tf] JOSEPH H. THORNLEY.

INDIA SHAWLS.
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Will open Monday, Oct. 4, his Fall Importation of
India Camel's Hair Shawls and Scarfs,
At moderate prices. With a choice selection of
NOVELTIES
In the usual TASTE and QUALITY of HIS ESTABLISHMENT. 10 2 2m

CARPETINGS, ETC.

NEW CARPETINGS.
M'CALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
Importers and Retailers of
CARPETINGS
Of every description.
FALL IMPORTATIONS.
NEW DESIGNS IN MOQUETTE,
CROSSLEY'S VELVETS, 6-4 WIDE,
In original and exclusive patterns.
1000 PIECES BRUSSELS,
Of the best English manufacture, of new and novel styles, many of them designed expressly for us.
1000 PIECES CROSSLEY TAPESTRIES,
All the newest styles.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL CLOTHS.
McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN'S
CARPETING AND OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
9 8 wfm3m Opposite Independence Hall.

NEW CARPETS.
AXMINSTERS,
WILTONS,
VELVETS,
BRUSSELS,
3-PLYS AND INGRAINS,
Venetians, Druggets, Oil Cloths, Etc.
LEEDOM & SHAW,
No. 910 ARCH STREET,
9 23 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

HOVER'S PATENT
Combination Sofa Bed
Is decidedly the best Sofa Bed ever invented. It can be extended from a Sofa into a handsome French Bedstead, with hair spring mattress, in ten seconds of time. It requires no unscrewing or detaching, has no separation between back and seat, no cords to break, and no hinged foot attached to the top of the back to support it when down, which is unsafe and liable to get out of repair. It has the conveniences of a bureau for holding clothing, is easily managed, and it is impossible for it to get out of order.
Price about the same as an ordinary sofa.
H. F. HOVER,
OWNER AND SOLE MANUFACTURER,
10 5 20t No. 230 South SECOND Street.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish, RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 85p§

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8rp

$8000, $6000, AND OTHER SUMS TO Loan on Mortgage of City Property.
S. KINGSTON McCAY,
10 21 3t* No. 429 WALNUT Street.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOSING OUT STOCK
PREPARATORY TO REMOVAL.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL ROOMS
THROWN INTO
One Grand Retail Department.
GENTLEMEN'S SUITINGS,
BOYS' CASSIMERES,
LADIES' CLOTHS,
BILHARD CLOTHS,
BAGATELLE CLOTHS,
COACHMAKERS' CLOTHS.
WM. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET.
Great inducements offered to the small Tailor trade. 10 14 3wrp

NEW CENTRAL CLOTH HOUSE.
FRIES, MALSEED & HAWKINS,
S. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.
Our stock is now complete, with a large assortment of GOODS embracing all varieties in our line, bought entirely for cash at lowest prices, and which we will sell at a very small advance.
Ladies' Cloakings.
IMPERIAL PLAIDS, from $1·75 upwards.
VELVET BEAVERS, CARACULLAS,
VELVETEENS, CHINCHILLAS,
ASTRACHANS, FANCY CLOTHS,
WATERPROOFS, PLAIDS, STRIPES AND MIXTURES, from $1·00 upwards.
Men's and Boys' Wear.
ALL-WOOL CASSIMERES, from 75 cents upwards.
PLAID CASSIMERES, SCOTCH CHEVIOTS.
ENGLISH MELTONS, FROSTED BEAVERS.
CLOTHS AND DOESKINS, CORDUROYS AND SATINETS.
FUR BEAVERS, CHINCHILLA BEAVERS.
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
FRIES, MALSEED & HAWKINS,
9 22 1m S. E. Corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

MINCED MEAT.

MINCED MEAT.
THE BEST IN THE MARKET.
THE NE PLUS ULTRA
MINCED MEAT.
THIS FACT IS BEYOND QUESTION.
The undersigned is now ready to fill all orders for the above celebrated MINCED MEAT, so universally known all over the country.
JOSHUA WRIGHT,
S. W. CORNER
FRANKLIN and SPRING GARDEN,
PHILADELPHIA.
FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS. 10 8 tfrp

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACES
AND
COOKING RANGES.
1,461,600
Cubic feet of space, thoroughly heated by EIGHT medium-sized GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACES, at United States Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.
PERFECT SUCCESS.
It is three years since the above Furnaces were invented and offered to the public. The advantages they combine have given them a most signal success. Already in our city it has taken the lead.
AND THE DEMAND CAN SCARCELY BE SUPPLIED.
The community are assured that the essential features which have given the Golden Eagle such unbounded popularity are not found in any other Furnaces now extant.
An examination is solicited.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.
CHAS. WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET STREET
8 27 fmw2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,
SHARPE & THOMSON,
5 27wfm6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

FURS.

SABLE FURS,
RUSSIAN AND HUDSON'S BAY
The subscriber having made the above articles a SPECIALTY in his business, has prepared a large assortment in different styles at his Store,
No. 139 NORTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Established 44 years ago.
10 8 fw3mrp§ JAMES REISKY

LOST.

$10 REWARD.—LOST—A CERTIFICATE of New City Loan, No. 1529, for $4500, in the name of JOHN GARDE. Application has been made for a renewal of said certificate. Of no use to any one but
M. F. GARDE,
9 24 ftu 26t* No. 253 DEAN Street, Philadelphia.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

JACOB HARLEY, WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER WARE,
No. 1320 CHESNUT Street, Phila. 10 9 1mrp*

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

"INTERVIEWING."

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Unless an end is made of this impudent business, strangers of celebrity will avoid visiting America as surely as if Carlyle's stigma were indeed valid—as if we were in sober truth an aggregate of thirty million bores. A single bore is a visitation sufficiently appalling. Men flee from him as Tam O'Shanter fled from the Warlocks, or Orestes from the Furies. But how escape the onset of a legion? What refuge can one seek when they swarm about him "in multitudes like which the populous North poured never from her frozen loins?" If any one thinks the experience a light one, let him go and get celebrated and try it; we predict that he will lose flesh by the operation.

He will go to his inn, seeking there to take his ease, and will find a bore in his bedroom. Emerging therefrom in wrath and dismay, he will find a bouquet of bores in his drawing-room; seeking to flee, he will find all his avenues of escape blocked up by bores of such solid, immovable composure, that he will have to spring from the window or precipitate himself over some friendly balustrade. Should he chance, however, to emerge upon the open air without confusion or dislocation, he will find himself the target upon which casual bores from every point of the compass continually impinge. He will be intercepted upon the *trottoir* by some moist and shining bore, not exempt from the enlivening influence of beer, who, note-book in hand, will solicit his opinion upon difficult and embarrassing subjects. He will, perhaps, be bearded in the omnibus or cornered upon the Exchange, and solicited to drop a few observations. All his outgoings and incomings will be attended by troops and retinues of bores, and his casual utterances will be printed at length for the perusal of such bores as are not able to get at him. If, after these experiences, he does not regard renown itself as a bore, and pine for the sweet neglect which he knew in the days of his obscurity, he must be a person of exceptional toughness of fibre and thickness of cuticle.

While we commiserate in some degree the helpless and abject wretchedness of the bored, our liveliest concern is for the borers. Do they rightly appreciate the attitude which they sustain before gods and men? We do not exclusively refer to the small subordinate bore who, pencil in hand, invades the bedroom; nor to the large authoritative bore who compels the smaller one as Jupiter compels his satellites. Neither chief nor subaltern have other motive than to procure and print such particulars concerning celebrated persons as they think their subscribers would like to read. They assume, and perhaps with some intelligence, that the majority of the American people exist in a state of prurient and writhing curiosity concerning every human creature whom circumstances have lifted into casual notice. They should know the taste and temper of their own readers at least. How far does this prying and indecent curiosity which the smart and pushing editor strives to satiate extend? Is it a national attribute? Are we indeed not only a nation of bores, as the Chelsea Thersites pronounces us, but a nation of meddlesome, intruding gossips as well? The spectacle of a great commonwealth stupidly agog, its people for thirty degrees of longitude standing with their principal apertures ajar, waiting for the morning paper to see what the latest "distinguished foreigner," or the latest lion of home growth, has to say for himself, is not in the least sublime. On the contrary, it is inexpressibly ridiculous and absurd. Webster told the assembled lieges of Rochester, that no people who, like them, had a waterfall sixty feet high ever lost their liberties, and we venture to intimate to a wider audience that no community which, on light pretexts, adopts this attitude of open-mouthed, goggling curiosity, ever preserved its dignity or the respect of mankind.

—Poor Father Hyacinthe would never have come to America for the sake of peace if he had known the habits of the typical New York reporter. The spies of the French police are not more persevering and ubiquitous than the Bohemians who have haunted him since Monday afternoon. Every step, every motion, every casual expression, everything that he has eaten and drunk, everything that he has read, every person whom he has seen, is set forth every morning in some of our city journals, for the gratification of an impertinent curiosity. But now a new terror has been added to his situation, and a new misery to human life. The reporters of the *World* have undertaken to tell Father Hyacinthe all about religion, and philosophy, and things, and the *World* has undertaken to print their very valuable remarks. On Tuesday, for instance, one of the many eminent divines employed by our contemporary in the reporting line instructed the distinguished Carmelite in the history and condition of religion in America, analyzed the character of the late Archbishop Hughes, kindly explained the meaning of Positivism and its relation to natural science, and informed the reverend father that there were only five religious sects in New York, namely, branches of the English and Dutch churches, Methodists, Baptists, and Presbyterians. Then he rebuked Father Hyacinthe for inconsistency, wanted to know what he meant by such conduct, and politely remarked that "it was to stultify oneself to say that abuses and infallibility can exist side by side." Of course we don't object to having this kind of thing. It is very precious, we know, and not to be got for the asking; but since Father Hyacinthe seems to have taken no part in the conversation, why should not the reporter hereafter kindly spare that gentleman the bother of an interview, and the next time he has anything to say just say it to the bed-post?

THE UNITED STATES AND CUBA.

From the N. Y. Times.

The other day the Mayor of New York granted the use of the City Hall for the purpose of celebrating what some one with unconscious irony called the anniversary of Cuban "independence." The casualties on that occasion were as serious as on almost any of the Cuban "battle fields," for a good many weak nerves were shaken, and one man had his arm shot off. So ended the rejoicings.

If the Cuban party in this city are satisfied with the ascertained results of fourteen months' "hard fighting," it is not for us to object; but we have a right to renew our protsets against the United States Government being held responsible for the issue of the insurrection. The Cubans complain of the coldness of our people towards their cause. They have no reason for doing so. There has been no lack of popular sympathy with them in their attempts to work out their independence, but, on the other hand, no considerable party in this country is in favor of our Government being made a cat's-paw of by Cuban "patriots," who talk very loudly about fighting for freedom, but do not seem much disposed to join in the fight. The United States could not permit itself to be dragged into a war with Spain, and stultified in its own acts towards the rest of the world, at the instigation of an irresponsible clique, working in the dark, and unable to show that the people of Cuba either encourage or approve of their undertaking.

The Government has done no wrong to the Independence party, and still less has it given Spain any cause of offense. If England had acted towards us in reference to the ex-Confederacy as we have acted towards Spain in reference to Cuba, we should have been quite content. We have defeated every effort that has been made to infringe our neutrality. We have stopped vessels reported to be fitting out for service against Spain, without waiting for indictments such as were preferred by our Minister in England against the Alabama, prior to her escape from Liverpool. The Government has done all that a Government could do to frustrate violations of international law, and there is no reason to suppose that General Prim and his colleagues, or the Cortes, take a different view of its course.

General Sickles has been severely attacked for placing an "indiscreet and meddlesome" diplomatic note in the hands of the Spanish government. But the Cabinet at Washington are better able to judge whether the Minister's language was "indiscreet" than outside observers can possibly be, and it is satisfied that he has not acted in a way to compromise the country. We all know that General Sickles is a diplomatist made, not born. His judgment may not be infallible. But even if the tone of his note was as bad as his assailants allege, it was withdrawn, and there was an end of it. The Spanish government made no complaint about it, but on the contrary replied to it in a courteous spirit, and thanked General Sickles for his proffer of "good offices," which, in fact, was originally prompted by the Spanish government. It does not appear that our Minister in any way exceeded his instructions.

The United States Government has, then, been just to all parties in this difficult affair, and Secretary Fish has done nothing to provoke those hostile criticisms of which the secret enemies of the administration make him the object. He has strictly adhered to the only policy which the nation could pursue with honor. The Cubans are as much at liberty as ever they were to achieve their independence, if they covet it. But the voice of their great cities is still silent, or is raised against the insurrection. Cubans who appear to be disinterested observers say that the insurrection is only supported by the class which has everything to gain and nothing to lose by social disturbances. The demand for "recognition" is therefore weaker than ever it was, and although it is quite possible that a resolution or two may be introduced into Congress next session in favor of our Government extending belligerent rights to the insurgents, it is quite certain that the matter will rest there. The administration will not be forced into a false position to please a few hot-brained enthusiasts, or a handful of adventurers.

WHAT THE CANADIANS HAVE TO SUFFER.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The people of the New Dominion have been frequently invited to come into the Union and be thus completely reconstructed as free American citizens under the flag of the United States. We have ourselves advised them to this step on many and divers occasions, and have been rejoiced, on account of the Canadians themselves and their worldly future, to hear frequently and from reliable sources that our advice has been favorably received generally in the territory. The complete fruition has, however, been always retarded by some outside foreign event, such as the arrival of Prince Arthur, the tour of the Mohawks to meet him, a plan of some English loan to the Grand Trunk Railroad, or the arrangement of a visit of the entire Anglo-Canadian Cabinet to London, where its members are, for the most part, merely permitted to warm themselves—Canadians can do it after the home cold—in the outside corridors leading to the Foreign Office, Downing street.

This is really to be regretted; for the Canadians may just as well have an American citizen vote, with the fun, and, perhaps, profit of casting it, as be made to take an involuntary part in all our great election contests, Presidential and in New York city and State, without any collateral advantage. They are in this difficult and embarrassing situation just at present. We are about to have "a good time" at our election next month, and just for the reason that we are, the "Toronto field battery is ordered out," and "kits" and "provisions" and "guns" and "stores" fit for the use of a fine army are lying about that city for miles. Gunpowder is handled as if it were perfumed snuff; Kingston is in arms, and every young British trumpeter on this side the ocean is busy practising to sound the "advance" and "charge" for the use of the regular troops, tooting out the "retreat" for the locals and volunteers. Two royal gunboats, fully armed and equipped, are running round the lakes; the militia are hurrying off to Goderich, while Prince Arthur has assumed a sort of amphibious and neutral position on the Lower Ottawa.

Here we have a regular Canadian flurry, and all because New York is about to have an election, and that certain Irish-American gentlemen are very anxious to be elected, requiring only a little more cash just "to carry the thing right through." They appear likely to have it, and a good deal of it, too, soon, as they have chartered and armed the gunboat Sunburst—"what's in a name?"—to be despatched to Canada to look for it and carry it back—all in Canadian silver. Much better for the Canadians if they were in the "ring" themselves, as they will be some fine morning or other. What ticket will they hold?

"PROTECTION" IN UTAH.

From the N. Y. World.

Brigham Young's latest failure illustrates the blessedness of the protective policy in trade. To replenish his treasury, the Mormon prophet last winter organized "Zion's Mercantile Co-operative Institution," so miscalled in order to cheat the sense as well as the pockets of its victims. Of the institution, Brigham got himself elected president and several leading dignitaries of the Church elected officers. Then wholesale mercantile establishments were organized by the institution in Salt Lake City; shares were put up at $100 each; every Mormon merchant in the city was required to subscribe; and in this way a corporation of capitalists, instead of a co-operative association of consumers, existed under the control of Brigham Young. Forthwith the fiat went forth from Brigham, as the head of the Church, requiring Mormon retail merchants in Salt Lake City and Mormon merchants throughout the Territory to purchase their goods of "Zion's Mercantile Co-operative Institution," and requiring the faithful everywhere to do their trading with such merchants at their stores. An absolute, sweeping edict was issued by the prophet, prohibiting Mormons from buying of a Gentile merchant anything whatever. And spies were sent abroad to see that the will of Brigham Young was conformed to in all these respects. Mark the result. The cumbrous character and expensive management of the institution have prevented it from affording any advantages to the people. The Gentile merchants have been able to "undersell" it; many Mormons have secretly continued their purchases at the Gentile stores; and those who dare not so violate the law have restricted their purchases, and complain bitterly of the institution and its high prices. Consequently, neither the wholesale nor the retail stores of the institution have paid expenses; many of the latter have been forced to close; and the whole institution is largely indebted to Chicago merchants. With the unequalled power of the Mormon Church at his command, and every facility for testing the virtue of an absolute government monopoly, Brigham Young has failed, it seems, to demonstrate that there is in such monopoly any virtue or profit. Private enterprise and the necessities of the people have got the better of him and his scheme. If the scheme had been really a co-operative instead of a brazenly proscriptive one, it would probably have fared no better. Mr. Connolly, the envoy of the English trades-unions, testifies that women and their fondness for "shopping" are the great impediments to the success even of distributive co-operation in England. If this is true, how would these impediments be multiplied in Utah! By what process could the many wives of Mormon be coerced to bide by the counter of a saintly bazaar, when haply more variegated sashes and brighter ribbons were dangling opposite in the show-window of an apostate or a Gentile?

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ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
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$200,000	United States Five Per cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500·00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375·06
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500·00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200·00
25,000	Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000·00
25,000	Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031·25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000·00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500·00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000·00
207,900	Loans on Board and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900·00
$1,109,900 Par.	Market value,	$1,130,325·25
	Cost, $1,093,604·26.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486·94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178·88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations $3156. Estimated value	1,813·00
	Cash in bank $116,150·08	
	Cash in drawer 413·65	116,563·73
		$1,647,367·80

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ACCRUED SURPLUS....1,083,528·70
PREMIUMS....1,193,843·43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·12. INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.
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Cash Assets, July 1, 1869.
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We are authorized to sell the bonds in Philadelphia, and [illegible] *them as a reliable inve*[illegible] *our friends.*
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THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
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UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
INTEREST 6 PER CENT. IN GOLD.
Since the opening of the Pacific Railroad, May 10, its earnings have been at the rate of about EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS PER YEAR. The earnings for September were
$762,177·43,
and for the first fifteen days of October, $412,024, indicating a
TOTAL FOR THE MONTH OF $825,000.
The First Mortgage Bonds of the Company amount to $28,816,000, and the interest liability to $1,728,960 gold, or about $2,334,096 in currency. It will be noticed that the present earnings provide an ample fund for the payment of this interest and leave a large surplus.
THE LAND GRANT BONDS,
To the amount of Ten Million Dollars, were issued to obtain means to finish the road, and are secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE upon the entire Land Grant of the Company, amounting to 13,824,000 acres. The sales of land were opened in Omaha July 27, and average at the rate of $200,000 per month.
THE LAND GRANT BONDS ARE RECEIVED in payment for all the Company's lands, at par, and the demand from actual settlers will give them a certain market. They run twenty years and pay seven per cent. interest in currency.
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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.
E. COLEMAN,
Superintendent.

PERE HYACINTHE.

His Great Speech at the Recent Peace Congress—His Views on Institutions, Interests, and Virtues.

The following is a full report of the great speech of Father Hyacinthe at the Peace Congress, which was so severely condemned by the authorities of the Church:—

Gentlemen and Ladies:—I have but some few words to add to the eloquent and learned speeches which you have just heard. After such voices, mine has small authority in these matters. All it is worth is in representing more directly the Word in your midst. The International and Permanent Peace League proposes to act in every way on public opinion; and this is why it makes appeal to every light suited to inform it; to all forces capable of directing it. Among these lights and these forces, it should place the Word in the first rank—a light so pure, a force so strong, that it loses nothing by falling upon the infirmity of our speech, or from the humility of our persons. It is the Word, therefore, which I bring for my part of the work of peace. Not at all that Word which sectarians at all times have raved over, narrow as their minds and hearts; but my good tidings, mine, that which I have received from the Church, and from Jesus Christ, the Evangel, which dominates all and excludes nothing; which repeats and accomplishes the word of the Master, "He who is not against us is for us;" and which, in place of repulsing the hand extended to it, goes itself in advance of all ideas and all honest souls. Let it, therefore, be permitted to me, before showing in religion and in virtue the best safeguard of peace, to recognize the services which may be rendered to it by institutions and interests more earthly.

I.—INSTITUTIONS.

I have named, in the first place, institutions. Perhaps I am deceiving myself; but when one asks himself with reflection what might be the institution suited to assure the peace of the world, one comes in collision with ideas so little practicable that they border on the region of chimeras. I scarcely see an efficient institution save that of a sovereign and international court of justice having for its mission to adjudge the dissensions which arise between peoples, and to prevent, by authoritative sentence, from bloody collision. Perhaps the future will enjoy such an institution; and I am of those who believe by so much the more in progress as having a faith more complete in the Word, in redeeming grace, in all the supernatural powers established in the earth, directed particularly, without doubt, for saving souls, but also, by a necessary and glorious consequence, for the saving of nations and of humanity. It is possible that, in the future more or less remote, our posterity may hail that grand areopagus which shall realize in this part of the continent something of that which has been called the United States of Europe. But, in truth, this day is not that of which I speak, nor to-morrow; and, by consequence, such an institution can scarcely figure among the efficacious barriers which we wish to oppose to war. I prefer to record two strong powers of the day—diplomacy, representing governments; opinion, representing peoples. It is the affair of diplomacy and the affair of opinion, lifting themselves, both, to the height of the mission to which the will of God to the human conscience hath appointed them, to oppose to invasions the bar of insurmountable obstacles. Let diplomacy abjure the Machiavellian spirit, reject that false science of expedients, and that bad word, the races; let it illuminate itself by the great light of principles, let it inspire itself by the flame of generous sentiments; and very soon there will be constituted in all great European centres an International League, a permanent and sovereign Peace Congress. But why do I only speak of Europe, when I hear said that from the depths of Asia, across the crumbling pieces of the Great Wall, old China sends us a son of young America, and reclaims by her representative the honor of being introduced into the communion of civilized nations. This is the secret of that diplomacy which truly has the secret of the future. However, it is less to diplomacy than to public opinion that we must needs recur for our peace projects. Pascal has said opinion is queen of the world, whilst force is but its tyrant. It was the aurora of public opinion which scarcely had clamored in the days of Pascal and of Louis IV. It has spread since; it touches its margin, and everywhere to-day it tends to put an end to the caprices of personal governments. Personal governments have been able to have their excuse for being, and their utility, in other ages. A child must needs have a master, a preceptor, very personal; but, as St. Paul said, in speaking of regenerated humanity, we are no longer children nor slaves; we have the right to enter into possession of our heritage; and that is why this is no longer the day of personal governments. It is the day of the government of public opinion; of the government of a country by itself, and because all countries call upon one another to stretch out their hands, this will be very soon the hour of the government of humanity by itself. Now, then, I ask the peoples to-day, are they for war or for peace? From the shores of America to those of Europe, and to all the countries of the world, one great cry arises and replies, Peace! Humanity, it is said, in the speeches we have just heard—humanity to-day, more than ever, feels itself one in its aspirations and motives in particular countries; it sees, however, above these countries, the universal country—that city of God and of men, of which Cicero said, *universus hic mundus una civitas communis Deorum atque hominum*. (This universal world, one common city of gods and men.) Humanity has the consciousness that every war in its bosom is a civil war. It no longer wishes to be a camp, but a forum and a market, with a temple above, whither it shall mount to adore its God. Gentlemen and ladies, I was about forgetting one institution for which I have been accused, in other circumstances, however, of being partial. That institution is the army. I believe that, well-understood and well-organized, the army is one of the most powerful instruments of peace. The pure type of the warrior seems to me to be in our epoch almost as necessary to civilization as that of the priest, and I should be sorry not to render justice to it. I don't at all speak of those monstrous armies born in feverish days under the influence of a destructive spirit, and which, changing peace into a scourge almost as dreadful as war itself, dig, beneath the tread of their heavy battalions, bottomless abysms in the finances of the State; in the prosperity of families; in the noble blood of so many young men, sterilized or corrupted. Certainly that is not what I admire; and, when Europe shall wake from her terrible dream of some years, not content with effacing such scandals from her laws and her manners, she will blush that she cannot expunge them from her history. What we need is an army reduced to its legitimate proportions, withdrawn in times of peace from the corrupting life of garrisons, and organized in a manner to find its greatest satisfactions in peace. We are told of the six thousand men which now compose all the effectives of the United States. I don't think that we are yet sufficiently advanced towards the polar star of the future to be contented with that number; but we have on the old continent other examples, more in relation with our social state, which we are able, I do not say to copy, but rather to imitate with originality. In the best part of Europe the soldier is less severed than with us from the life of the family. It is in cultivating the soil, it is in dwelling by the hearth, that he learns the better to love and defend them. *Pro aris et focis.* But why look elsewhere than at home? Have we forgotten the first wars of our republic, and those wholesale drafts to save the country, and those armies of peasants without training, even without shoes and without bread, who went away, covering the frontier with a rocky girdle, to conceal from the foreigner the shames within—the scaffold and the saturnalia—and to repel the old armies of Europe coalesced against us?

II.—INTERESTS.

I have now a word to say of interests. Earthly interests are great things. They are full of ideas and of virtues; and, after all, since God has placed us on earth—it is not for the purpose of dreaming of Heaven either, but for the purpose of deserving it—it is by the conquest of the earth that man marches to the conquest of Heaven. The sacred Book tells us that God in His wisdom has made man to establish this world in justice and truth. These are words which we cannot too well meditate or apply. Gentlemen and ladies, the justice of man to the earth is agriculture, industry, and commerce. Agriculture holds the first place. This earth, wrapped in a lethargic slumber, is wakened by the vigorous arm of the laborer; she drinks the sweat of the man; she is intoxicated with that bitter and holy liquor, and taking a disgust for her native barbarism. She bends herself active and joyous to the culture which transforms and fertilizes her. Behold the earth, established in justice and truth, become the nurse of multitudes, opening her large breasts to the men of all nations, and pouring upon them in great floods that physical life without which the moral life itself would speedily be drained. The peasant has purchased these riches, which, with a just pride, he hands over to the workman of our manufactories, saying to him, "Brother, finish my work, and commence thine; pursue the great labor prescribed to humanity by God;" and the industrial workman takes the fruit of agriculture. He calls from everywhere the concealed or rebellious forces of nature. He conquers that which is rebellious, he elicits that which is concealed, and he creates in his turn those other marvels which are the last work of man and of matter in the sphere of the useful, as the arts are their last work in the sphere of the beautiful. And when the peasant and the mechanic have done their work, then commerce opens her broad wings, spreads her sails to the breeze, her engines boil and roar, her vessels furrow the seas, her chariots of fire traverse the earth; the arteries of the peoples open themselves on every hand, in order that the blood of the same civilization, the seat of the same moral ideas and the same material products, may flow throughout all humanity; and the word of St. Paul is accomplished, as it was before Christianity the supreme inspirer of those great things, that the Gentiles should be fellow-heirs of the same body and partakers of His promise. And now, gentlemen and ladies, what is there without Christianity, in the commencement and at the end of all these things, if not peace? Peace, as principle and result; always and everywhere. Unhappy, thrice unhappy; the clarion is sound for the armies. All the laborers of the fields, all the ships are turned apparently from their true destiny; for the sails of the ships of commerce fill themselves sadly, and, far on the high seas as on the earth, in place of the joyous noise of labor, one no longer hears but the frightful shocks of destruction. Let us drive away these odious pictures, and rest ourselves an instant in view of the two spectacles of the hour in which we speak. You are a Christian; so am I; and I am a priest and monk; but neither in my Christianity, nor in this glorious garb of the monastic life, nor in those relations of the cloister and the temple, have I wished, or have I been able, to discharge my mind of interest in the things of earth. So, gentlemen and ladies, it is with a true passion that, in your name, I salute these new triumphs of genius and of human toil. I turn myself towards the East, whence comes every morning the sun, whence came to us the light of the Word, and at that point which formerly separated Europe from Asia I see now no longer a barrier, but a sublime point of union. It is the administration of the prophet of the Word; but it is the work of France. It is my France which has done that; it is she which has conceived this project, and which has maintained it against the warnings which are addressed to genius as to virtue; it is she which has invented those prodigious machines, and which has made the rocks to skip like lambs in the Psalm; and which has made to run and shine under the sun of the desert the waters of that canal which joins two worlds.

I look now to the West. This time it is the water which divides. It is the great Atlantic Ocean between America and us. But do you see from the decks of the glorious leviathan, from the roadstead of Brest (for it is again France), do you see that immense cable falling with the noise of thunder, with the rapidity of lightning? It buries itself in the depth, driving away in its passage the monsters of the abysms, and, braving the tempests, it stretches itself from Europe to America, to carry, not the messages of war, but those of peace, and to realize the union of the three nations which form the aristocracy of the world, and which are able, the day that they shall wish it, to make peace reign upon our planet—America, Great Britain, and France.

III.—VIRTUES.

Gentlemen and ladies, human society rests upon a basis more profound, more sacred, than interests, and than ideas themselves. The moral history is the necessary foundation of the social history. It would therefore be a revolution to believe that the diverse forces to which we have just alluded suffice of themselves for the maintenance of peace, and that they with impunity isolate themselves from that supreme force, Virtue. Our honorable and noble President has just shown us those unregulated passions of the heart which are a permanent source of war. You will permit here the remark that I have not said in this conference on war that for which I have been reproached by some friends of peace. I have said war is the ideal of sin; it is the ideal of the brute and of Satan. But it is precisely because it is the ideal of the brute and of Satan that it is, on one side, the ideal of man. There is in man the brute and Satan. The road of war is in the pride, in the cupidity, in the vengeance, in all the bad passions which ferment in us. It is our creation, our glory to combat them; but for triumphing over them it needs not to ignore their existence and energy to conquer war, to say to it what our Lord has said to death—there must needs be waged a war of extermination against sin; against sin of society as against that of the individual; against sin of individuals as against that of kings. It needs to read and to expound to the world, which does not yet know them, those two grand books of private and public morality—the book of the Synagogue, written by Moses with the fires of Sinai and transmitted by the Prophets to the Christian Church; and they have our own book—the book of grace—which expounds and completes the book of the law, the Evangel of the Son of God. The Decalogue of Moses and the Evangel of Jesus Christ; the Decalogue, which declares justice, in pointing out in the lights of justice the fruits of charity; the Evangel, which declares charity in pointing out in the roots of charity the seat of justice. Behold what it is necessary to affirm by word and example; behold what it is necessary to glorify before peoples and before kings. I thank you for this applause, because it issues from your souls, and because it is rendered to the two books of God. I accept it in the name of these two books. I accept it also in the name of the sincere men who are grouped around us in Europe and in America; for it is a striking fact there is no place in the sun of the civilized world, save for these religious societies, Catholicism, Protestantism, and Judaism. The absence has been regretted of a peace catechism. Forms more detailed or more suited to our actual needs may be desired, but I dare to assert that it has been made. You have only to unfold the lessons of the Decalogue; you have only to apply to peoples the morality of individuals, and to break down that barrier of lies—one morality for private life and another morality for public life. Thou shalt not kill, says the eternal command; but does it solely condemn the cowardly and cruel man who follows a victim into the shade and buries the knife in his heart, or blows out his brains with a pistol? Is murder no longer a crime when committed by wholesale, and when it is the deed of a prince or of a deliberative assembly? What! Shall you be able, without violating the law of God, without rousing the conscience of man, without bearing upon your forehead the sign of Cain, and without heaping upon your head coals of fire—shall you be able to open to the sun of history those vast fields of carnage, and to devastate with canister shot, for your caprice or for your purposes, hundreds of thousands of human creatures? Cain, Cain, what hast thou done with thy brother Abel? Thou shalt not kill, says the law; and it says again, Thou shalt not steal. Here is a poor man. His wife and his children are enfeebled by want, languishing upon an infected bed, in one of those habitations so frequent in the middle of great cities, where luxurious palaces stand. This man, in the fever of grief, in the temptation of a soul troubled by tears, which he has drunk from the cheeks of his wife and from the hands of his little children, seizes a loaf or piece of gold and brings back life in default of joy into the abode of hunger. Human justice pursues him there; it bears him away from that mourning family; it strikes him at once in his love, his honor, and his liberty. And now see a government which dreams of I know not what rectification of frontiers without; of I know not what skilful diversion within; of I know not what snares laid by glory for liberty; and in awaiting the judgment of history and the more assured judgment of God, the public conscience itself will, perhaps, glorify the fate of so many cities and of so many provinces, the hypocritical or violent inquisition of a whole people. Well, I, a minisser of the living God, my hand upon the Decalogue, I dare to say, if there be sin in the first case, it is a venal sin; in the second case, it is a mortal crime. Thou shalt not desire these things in thy heart, continues the inspired book, and, in fact, before the God of the Christian conscience, evil is not only in the hand which does it; it is also in the eye which covets it, in the thought which meditates it. Oh kings! oh powers or peoples! because the peoples have also their madnesses, and the democracy its flatterers which destroy it, as the personal powers have; whoever you be, kings or peoples, thou shalt not covet. Thou shalt not say, await our hour as the brigand waits his, also, in the obscurity of his cavern; you shall not breathe in advance the odor of the blood which you did not dare to spill. Thou shalt not covet. You see, gentlemen and ladies, it is not a catechism to be made—it is a history to be remade. It needs that we should no longer be taught from our infancy that the highest glory is that of conquerors. What needs to be told to your children or mothers who hear me, is that the man who has made two blades to grow where there was but one, has done more for humanity than the conqueror who has gained twenty battles. It is that they ought to have for the independence of nations the same respect as for the chastity of woman. It is that they would be as cowardly and as criminal to insult it in the case of a neighboring nation as to suffer it to be assaulted in their own country. And if it were a war of independence, I would be the first, if not to wage, at least to preach it. If the flag of France were at the frontier to defend, but not to attack, it should be rent with shot, blackened in the smoke, reddened in blood. We would all surround it, and it should not recede. Dear and glorious flag, if the hands of soldiers fail thee, those of woman shall nail thee to the staff, and it shall not recede! I have just spoken of justice. It no more suffices between peoples than between individuals. Along with justice there must be charity. Why is the law, so-called, impossible to fulfil so long as the Spirit of Grace is not in the heart? It is because justice by itself is grievous; it limits our rights by the rights of our fellows; it limits the sphere of our activity. But let love spread itself abroad in the heart, and fill it to the degree of making it find its own good and its own joy in the joy and in the good of others. The fulfilment of the law is no longer painful; it becomes a need as much as a duty for the soul, and such is the sense of the profound words of St. Augustine: "Love, and do that which you will." It needs, therefore, that the peoples, not content with being just, should be good, affectionate, confiding, one with the other. It needs that the nations of Europe should be in a similar disposition towards each other as these provinces of the same country. Would the prosperity of one of our provinces give umbrage to others? No, because in their individuality—too imperfect, in my opinion, but real, however—they form the grand unity of France. Well, let each one of the nations of the continent consider itself as a province of these United States of Europe, which cannot yet be politically constituted, but morally are so already. Then, in that superior unity which binds together their interests, and, far from lessening them, fortifies and develops them, they will have confidence, the one with the other. And when, by honest means, by the effort of labor and of morality, the prosperity of one shall increase, there will no longer be fear anywhere; there will be joy and pride everywhere. All little States will say, we have one protector the more; and the great States will open their ranks to welcome there this new and puissant auxiliary. But how much more strict and sacred becomes that unity, if it is considered in the Christian order. I have recalled already the admirable doctrine of St. Paul—the nations have but one heritage, and form but one body *concorporales*—one of those new words which Christianity has created to express the new ideas which it bore to the world; the idea of cosmopolitanism and true humanity; the idea of the city and of the people of God. Nations have more than solidarity, than concorporality, because they are participants in the same promise and in the same love of God by the Word, and in Jesus Christ; co-heirs of the promise in Christ Jesus by the gospel. Gentlemen and ladies, I recall the first appearance of the sign of the cross on a gentile flag. A prince, whom I only name with a reserve, because, although he has been in certain relations a benefactor of the Church, he has, in my opinion, done it much harm also—Constantine the Great—at that moment he was great, because he combated the blind and vehement resistance of expiring paganism; in one of those prophetic dreams, as great men on the eve of the great events of their lives and of the life of the world ever have, Constantine saw Christ holding in his hands—strange thing!—a weird-like flag, and on this flag was drawn a cross. The cross upon the flag—it is in the first place a transformation of war, since it is its destruction. Transformation by justice and charity; destruction by peace. No more war, since that the celestial beam has engraved the cross on the labarum, unless it be a just war, a war made solely for defense against violent aggression, and as a consequence against war, and for peace. Every other war is pagan, even when it is Christian; for soldiers of the cross of Jesus, which it profanes, will avenge itself in judging it at the last day. No more under the standard of outrage, hate; no more vengeances; no more cruelties; but on these fields of horror and of moral beauty the same hands which will have made the wounds will draw near, trembling with emotion, and almost with remorse, to bind and cure them; and in place of the barbarian cry of antiquity, woe to the conquered, one will no longer hear, or longer see, anything but love and respect for the conquered. Some day—late, after ages perhaps, but in the thought and in the life of humanity ages are days—the light of the Cross will enlarge on the prophetic labarum, and the standard of combats will no longer be anything but the standard of the immortal triumph of peace. In the present age of humanity universal and perpetual peace is only a chimera; in its future age it will be a reality. For me, I have always believed—and to-day I shall let escape my secret in the assembly of my brethren—I have always believed that in a future more or less distant, humanity would arrive, not, indeed, at complete perfection, which is not of earth, but at that relative perfection which precedes and prepares heaven. After the rain of Jerusalem and of Rome; after the fate of the Old World, which was predicted to them, the first Christians, heirs of the promise which was prophesied, did not expect immediately the heavenly eternity; but a temporal reign of Jesus Christ and of his saints, and a regeneration and triumph of humanity on the earth. I await it—I also—this mysterious millennium, the profoundest truth of which errors of detail cannot alter. I expect it; and I compel myself to prepare for it, in the humble but faithful measure of my labors, of my heart, and of my prayers. I believe that the peoples, like individuals, shall one day taste the fruits of the universal redemption of the Son of God made man. I believe that you and I shall behold from heaven a humanity more humble and more proud, more gentle and more strong, more just and more loving, more noble, in fine, than ours; then shall there be peace. Over the cradle of our Lord Jesus Christ the angels sang, in the soft majesty of the Christmas Eve, a glory to God in the highest, and peace on earth to men of good will. And over the tomb which he had left, as over the cradle of his new life, Christ has himself said: "I have overcome the world, I give you my peace." The future will reap the promise of the angels, and the gift of Christ; the double hosanna of his cradle and of his tomb. The future does not belong to violence, but to meekness; and that will be the accomplishment of that other word, one of those also which shall not pass away:—"Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth."

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NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—FOR Bethlehem, Doylestown, Mauch Chunk, Easton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Tunkhannock, and Scranton.

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At 7·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

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For Fort Washington at 6·45 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.

For Abington at 1·15, 3·15, 5·20, and 8 P. M.

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From Abington at 2·35, 4·35, 6·45, and 9·35 P. M.

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Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
For Abington at 7 P. M.
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September 16, 1869. 9 20

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READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:— MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45, and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M., 1 and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M. 12·45, and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 5·55 and 8·12 A. M. and 1 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Boyertown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Boyertown at 7·25 and 11·50 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 12·35 A. M. and 1·45 and 10·02 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 2·10 and 5·20 A. M. and 4·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·10 and 7·05 A. M. and 6·16 P. M., and arriving at New York at 10·00 and 11·45 A. M., and 10·20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·00 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. and 3·20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 7·35 and 11·30 A. M., and from Tremont at 6·45 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·45 noon, 5 and 7 15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·25 A. M., 11·00 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·40 P. M., 6·35 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·30 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·55 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER, General Superintendent.

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PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9·20 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7·30 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	8·15 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·00 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·10 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7·30 P. M.
EASTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8·15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·15 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·10 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	3·20 P. M.
" " Williamsport	4·25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	1·20 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	6·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8·45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	7·15 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12·20 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	5·10 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALL. TYLER,FRED General Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale at Coates street wharf, river Schuylkill, by order of Chief Engineer Fairmount Park.

ENGINE, BOILERS, FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, ETC. ETC.

On Saturday Morning.

Oct. 23, at 11 o'clock, at the Grist Mill, Coates street wharf, river Schuylkill, will be sold 1 horizontal engine, 18-inch cylinder, 3-inch stroke, 3 cylinder boilers, 32 feet long, 2 feet diameter, 4 pairs French burr mill stones, 4 feet diameter; 1 pair French burr mill stones, packing machines and elevators, and all the machinery appertaining to a grist mill. 10 21 2t

DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS.

On Saturday Morning.

October 23, at 11 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, one case, comprising a general assortment of hyacinths, tulips, crocus, narcissus, iris, dracunculus, galanthus, etc., from L. Roozen, Haarlem, Holland. Catalogues now ready. 10 21 2t

Sale at No. 1302 Market street.

STOCK OF SHOE FINDINGS, LEATHER STORE FIXTURES, SEWING MACHINES, ETC.

On Monday Morning.

Oct. 25, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1302 Market street, the stock of calf and kip skins, morocco splits, kids, buff leather; boot frogs, legs; footers; shoe uppers; lot pegs; and a general assortment of shoe findings; counter, store fixtures; and also wax thread sewing machine; Howe's cylinder sewing machine, eyelet machine, etc. 10 22 2t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS.

Oct. 26, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange, will include:—

MOUNT VERNON and ELLIS, N. W. Corner—Three Modern Dwellings.
SPRING GARDEN, No. 1916—Elegant Residence.
ARCH, No. 532—Valuable Store, 22 feet front.
WALLACE, No. 1929—Elegant Residence, 40 by 160.
SPRUCE, No. 923—Desirable Residence.
RIDGE AVENUE and NICETOWN LANE—Large Lot.
LOCUST, No. 811—Desirable Dwelling.
ELM and POINT Streets, Camden, N. J.—Mill, Machinery, etc.
VINE, No. 120—Modern Dwelling.
SEVENTH and BROWN, S. W. Corner—Store and Dwelling.
SECOND, No. 225 (South)—Valuable Store.
EIGHTH (South), No. 1151—Store and Dwelling.
REED, west of Second—Church Property.
GROUND RENTS—$42·50, $32, $30·12, $32, $27, $30.
FRONT (South)—Nos. 799, 802, and 805.
CAMAC, No. 1951—Modern Dwelling.
WALNUT, No. 2102—Modern Brown Stone Residence.
COATES, No. 1529—Modern Residence.
PLOVER, No. 712—Genteel Dwelling.
PROSPEROUS Alley, Nos. 202, 204, and 208—Frame Dwellings.
ELLSWORTH Street, east of Twenty-sixth street—Two Brick Dwellings.
WHARTON, No. 318—Modern Dwelling.
LANCASTER Avenue, No. 4158—Genteel Dwelling.
8 shares Union Steamship Co.
2 shares Philadelphia Steamship Dock Co.
16 shares Continental Hotel Co.
10 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
20 shares American Merchants' Union Express Co.
55 shares Central Transportation Co.
27 shares Buck Mountain Coal Co.
3000 shares Bingham Mining and Lumbering Co.
$10,000 McKean and Elk Land Imp. Co. 2d mortgage bonds.
Lot No. 60 Monument Cemetery.
$1000 C. and A. bond, due 1875.
$200 Huntingdon and Broad Top 1st mortgage bond.
24 shares Camden and Atlantic Railroad Co. preferred.
24 shares " " " common.
25 " " " Land Co. 10 22 3t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.

On Monday Morning.

Oct. 25, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 10 19 5t

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, ETC. ETC.

On Tuesday Morning.

Oct. 26, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 10 20 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

On Thursday Morning.

October 28, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 10 22 5t

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.

On Monday Morning.

Oct. 25, at 10 o'clock, embracing prime and seasonable goods from the best city and Eastern manufactories. 10 21 3t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS No. 240 MARKET Street.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.), No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

B. SCOTT, JR., SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—	
Mail Train	8·00 A. M
Paoli Accommodat'n..10·30 A. M., 1·10 and	7·10 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9·30 P. M.
Erie Accommodation	11·00 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:	
Cincinnati Express	2·45 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·20 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·20 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8·20 A. M., 4·05 and	6·35 P. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	6·10 P. M.
Day Express	1·30 P. M.
Pacific Express	8·25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

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DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, ETC.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS AND Drawing Materials Of all kinds.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO., No. 924 CHESNUT Street.

9 22wfm

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY, JOHN T. BAILEY, N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia. DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING Of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches wide, Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc. JOHN W. EVERMAN, 103 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 8 29

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE STONE GIANT.

A Description by a Philadelphian.

By the courtesy of a well-known citizen of this city, lately returned from the neighborhood of Syracuse, New York, we are enabled to present our readers with some additional facts relative to the petrified body lately found in that neighborhood.

The discovery of the fossil was made by a farmer living on his old homestead, one mile from Cardiff, Onondaga county, and twelve miles south of Syracuse. He had set several men to dig a well in the rear of his barn. At a distance of three feet below the surface one of them uncovered a huge foot of stone, and, although startled by the discovery, they continued at work until the whole top of the body was unearthed. It was of immense size, and lay in a singular attitude. The body, which was destitute of all clothing, lay upon its back, with its right hand resting on the pit of the stomach and the left arm thrown under it. The left leg was crossed upon the right, and being thus the most elevated part of the body, was first uncovered. The color was that of gray limestone, somewhat darker than the granite in use here.

The body was of gigantic size, and yet very finely proportioned. Its length was found to be 10 feet 2½ inches; breadth across the shoulders, 3 feet; length of head, 1 foot 9 inches; length of leg from point of hip to knee joint, 3 feet; length of feet, 1 foot 7½ inches. The nose was 6 inches long and 3½ broad; the mouth was 4 inches wide; the width of the palm 7 inches. The diameter of the thigh was 1 foot, of the calf of leg 9½ inches, of the wrist 5 inches. The weight was estimated to be from one-half to three-fourths of a ton.

As might be supposed, the discovery has created the most intense excitement in the neighborhood. The farmer was at first in favor of reburying the body, but the persuasions of his wife induced him to desist. Since then large numbers of sight-seers and some scientific men have examined the fossil. Various handsome offers have been made for its purchase, but the old farmer has been induced to allow it to remain temporarily until it could be photographed in its original position. Two conflicting theories exist in regard to the origin of this figure. One hypothesis, sustained by Dr. J. F. Boynton, and elaborated by him in a recent letter to the Franklin Institute, declares it to be the statue of a Caucasian, cut out of the gypsum of the county, and concealed in the slough where found several hundred years since. Most other persons, embracing some of scientific training, believe it to be the petrified body of a man of gigantic stature, and the reasons for this belief are almost incontrovertible. If a statue, it could not support itself erect, as it has no pedestal, and the crossing of the feet deprives it of the full support of the limbs; and it could not be designed to lay flat—a position unlike that assumed for any other statue—as the left arm is thrown out of sight of the body. Besides, every part of the body is represented with the utmost fidelity to nature, and not even the traditional fig-leaf is used; the only exception is the total absence of hair from the head and skin, an additional argument in favor of petrifaction. The veins, eyeballs, muscles, tendons of the heel, cords of the neck, the masculine prominence of "Adam's apple," every exact detail of physiology is given with wonderful accuracy.

If the object be a statue, it is acknowledged to be the most astonishing work of art ever produced by artist. Whether statue or fossilized human body, the remains are destined to excite great attention from the whole community. Either as an indication of an extinct civilization that has left no other specimens of unrivalled artistic skill, or as one of a race of giants of whom the Indians have traditions, scientific and artistic men will have much curious data for investigation.

Another Prominent Removal.—Yesterday High Constable Clark received notice from the Hon. Daniel M. Fox, Mayor of the city of Philadelphia, that his services would be dispensed with on and after to-day. This gentleman is one of the oldest attachés to the police department that the city has, and ever during his long period of service has been considered an efficient and faithful officer. He never showed any partiality, but always did his duty as required by the oath he had taken many, many years ago. He has since his induction to his late position been retained by all Mayors, and has never, until now, been subjected to any reflections as to how he had or would cast his ballot at the election poll. He became connected with the police department over 20 years ago, and has always held a prominent position. During the days of the Marshal's force, he was Lieutenant of the Southwark district, and on consolidation in 1854, he was assigned as Chief of the High Constables. By his decapitation the city has lost a faithful public officer, whose position certainly cannot be filled by either of the political hacks who are now doing duty at the Central, and the probability is that his Honor cannot replace him by any appointment which he may make. The question now at the Central is, "Whose turn next?" Rumor says Fire Marshal Blackburn.

Local Odds and Ends.—A meeting of railroad clerks from various sections of the Union was held yesterday at the Washington House for the purpose of forming a Railroad Clerks' Mutual Insurance Association. It was formed.

—An adjourned meeting of firemen, to make arrangements for the reception of the Friendship Fire Company, was held last evening in the hall of the Hand-in-Hand Fire Company. Another meeting will be held to-night.

—Common Council met in caucus yesterday afternoon to elect a trustee of the City Gas Works, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the decease of Alexander J. Harper, but without doing any business adjourned.

—A handsome new lightship, built for the United States Government, will be launched to-morrow from the ship yard of Mr. Lynn, at the foot of Reed street, Delaware.

—During the present year the sum of $5,603,561·54 has been collected on the tax duplicate of 1869, leaving $3,019,165·23 yet to be collected.

—Rev. Dr. Roach will preach his first sermon on Sunday next as pastor of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Third street, below Walnut.

—The thirty-eighth annual meeting of the Union Benevolent Association was held yesterday afternoon.

—The Hope Hose of Norfolk, Va., went southward last night.

University of Pennsylvania.—Some of the younger graduates of this institution have been planning to establish a literary magazine to represent their *Alma Mater* in the republic of letters. Our city is not so overburdened with the number of our literary periodicals that there is no room for another, and when other colleges are kept so prominently before the public by this means, there seems to be a propriety in this venerable University having at least one such organ. Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the last ten graduating classes was called at the Hall of the Department of Arts. The call for a meeting was sustained, and a plan submitted by a committee was most cordially approved. The chairman of the meeting then appointed committees to edit and publish the proposed magazine.

Got a Watch.—There has been considerable rivalry between the policemen of the northeastern district for some time with reference to a gold watch and chain, which was being ballotted for at the Fair in aid of St. Ann's (Catholic) Church. The candidates named for the watch were Lieutenants Pritchard, of the Eleventh district, and Dehaven, of the Eighteenth district. Yesterday the ballots were counted, and the award was made to Lieutenant Dehaven, who exhibited the article this morning to his brother lieutenants.

Arrival.—The steam collier Rattlesnake, recently stranded at Hell Gate, after having been thoroughly overhauled, proceeded on her voyage to Portland, discharged cargo, and sailed from that port on Monday last at 4 o'clock, reaching here in seventy hours. She sails to-morrow for Salem, Massachusetts, with 600 tons of coal. The steam colliers are a great success, thanks to the projector, Mr. Walworth D. Crane.

A Robbery.—Some time during Wednesday night the grocery store of Lloyd & Garrett, on the northwest corner of Nineteenth and Brown streets, was entered through the transom over the rear door. The thief abstracted $2·50 from the till, and also took away with him a leg of beef, some butter, and an overcoat valued at $15. The overcoat was subsequently found in the yard of Mr. Lewis, No. 1824 Perkiomen street.

Religious Anniversary.—On Tuesday evening next the seventh anniversary of the Young People's Association of the Fifth Baptist Church, at Eighteenth and Spring Garden streets, will take place in the church building. The programme will consist of singing, the reading of the annual report, and an address by Rev. S. Dryden Phelps, D. D., of New Haven, Conn.

A Snatcher in Custody.—Anthony Mitchell was taken into custody yesterday, at Second and Callowhill streets, by a citizen, on the charge of grabbing some money from the hands of a fish woman who keeps a stand in the market-house situated in that locality. Anthony will be before the presiding genius at the Central Station this afternoon.

The Number Growing Less.—Yesterday evening nineteen Republicans remained on the police force. This morning that number decreased two, by the decapitation of Delaware Harbor Policemen Dennard and Westcott, both of whom had received the endorsement for efficiency of a large number of our merchants doing business along the wharves.

A Double Assault.—Thomas Turner yesterday committed an assault and battery on a little girl at New Market and Coates streets. He was taken into custody by Policeman Maguire, whom he also assaulted. For doing both of these things Alderman Toland sent him to prison.

Attempted Suicide.—This morning a middle-aged woman jumped into the Delaware at Poplar street wharf, and was fished out by the captain of a vessel lying near. She was then taken to her home at Sixth and Brown streets, a better and a wiser woman.

Surrendered Himself.—Charles Jackson yesterday surrendered himself into custody, stating that he had set fire to the stable of Mr. Cavanaugh, on Montgomery avenue, near Ridge avenue, the night previous. Alderman Allison committed him for trial.

OLD NICK.

The Pranks of a Man Endowed with Mesmeric Powers.

Here is an opportunity for metaphysicians and philosophers to speculate. According to the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, there is a knight of St. Crispin, a maker of boots, a pounder of leather and waxer of threads, by the name of Downs, a resident of Lewiston, Maine, who is endowed with a mesmeric power which is singular in that its influence does not depend solely on his volition, but sometimes independently not only of his will, but even of his knowledge, while usually mesmerists must exert a conscious direction over their subject. A recent example of this seeming interposition of a power behind, merely working through his physical organism, began in his carelessly throwing his arm around the neck of his friend and old army comrade, Charles Woodward, a sole manufacturer of Auburn, just across the river from Lewiston. He thought nothing of it, and shortly after left the shop. This was on Thursday afternoon; and from that time till Saturday Woodward was not himself in any respect, nor has he now any remembrance of the occurrences of that time. Leaving his natural character of quiet sobriety, he deported himself like a reckless rowdy, danced and sung in his shop, staid from his lodgings till half-past two o'clock on Friday morning, and when found by the man at whose house he boarded, Edwin Blake, he was at a low dance, and disgracefully boisterous.

Blake got him home after a stout resistance on his part, but had continued in a hysteric state through the night, and told all Blake's family secrets to those who came to see him though he could not have known one of them in his natural condition. At last a physician was summoned, who thought it was hysteria. It was recommended that he be rubbed in strong mustard water. While Mr. Blake was doing this, suddenly Woodward came to his senses, while Blake was instantly attacked with a nervous tremor, his muscles contracted, his body writhed, and soon it became evident that he was himself unconscious.

The demoniac possession had left Woodward, and Blake was now the victim, and very much worse off than Woodward had been. He was soon found to be entirely unmanageable. He showed thrice his ordinary strength, and attacked with damaging effect a plethoric physician who was summoned. He would dance and sing, and cut up all sorts of antics. Nobody could do anything with him, for he seemed to see beforehand the intention of those around him. Consequently it was determined to invoke the cause of all this mischief to undo it. Downs was found to be in Gardiner, and accordingly on Sunday Blake was secured in a carriage, taken thither, and no sooner had Downs placed his hands upon the madman, than his muscles relaxed and his mind cleared; and he was much amazed to find where he was, as his last recollection was of rubbing Woodward in his own house.

Then Downs said that he had been nervously uneasy ever since he left Auburn, and a queer feeling that he was needed there, though he had no idea that he had mesmerized any one, and no settled sense of what demanded his presence. Woodward states that in the army he was once sent through two picket lines and back while under the control of Downs, and that Downs was at that time notorious for his magnetic powers, keeping people for days under his control. Downs and Woodward are warranted respectable, and Blake is vouched for as a reliable Christian by the Lewiston *Journal*, and there is no doubt about these facts. It is lucky for Downs that he didn't live in the witch-murdering times.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

Will the Current of Carrying Trade be Revolutionized?

The London and China Telegraph (October 4) supplies this interesting article:—

A letter from Suez, of a recent date, says that the first trial of the navigation of the canal was made between Port Said and Kantara; the Egyptian steam frigate Latif performed the distance between those two points at the rate of six and a quarter knots per hour. It is also announced that M. Lesseps passed through the whole distance from Port Said to Suez. We are told that in a few weeks the work of the canal will be completed, and the ships of Europe will pass under full canvas or full steam from the Mediterranean to the Indian Ocean. Careless language like this, used even by grave scientific and industrial journals in France, throws doubts over all assertions, just as the late announcement respecting the Emperor's recovery caused all the world to believe him much worse, perhaps, than he really was. Our neighbors seem to have adopted the witty saying—which is the property of Oliver Goldsmith, not Talleyrand—that "language was given to man to conceal his ideas," as the rule of most of their compositions. The chickens are being sedulously counted before they are hatched, and some writers seem really to believe that the opening of the Suez Canal will cause half the carrying in the world to be done in future in French bottoms; they point to the condition of the direct commerce with Australia, which is set down at more than 600,000,000 of francs, of which not 6,000,000 passes in French vessels, while the value of French goods imported into those colonies annually amounts to 150,000,000, and the raw materials produced in Australia and used in France reach an annual value of more than 160,000,000. It is asked why should not France carry her own goods to Australia, bring back the wool and other raw materials she requires, and thus save some 30,000,000 which goes into English pockets?

Such a question may be met, if not answered, by another—Why does not Havre do as much carrying business as Liverpool, as the ocean is equally open to her? and why does London, fifty miles up a river, do more trade than Calais, Boulogne, Dunkirk, and all the French ports in the Channel together? The English-Australian trade did not grow out of any special advantages of water way, and the overland route to the Far East is as available for French as English commerce. How, then, are circumstances to be altered by the opening of the Suez Canal for the ships of all nations? When our neighbors exhibit in commerce generally as much energy and perseverance as are shown by the Messageries Imperiales and the Transatlantic Steam Company, they will have their fair share of the carrying trade of the world; but it is ridiculous to imagine that the Suez Canal will be a royal road to commerce for France exclusively, as every true political economist and man of business well knows.

FRAUDS.

Astounding Peculations of Officials in the Indian Land Department.

The New York *Herald's* Washington correspondent, who sets many an investigation on foot, brings up grave charges against the Land and Indian Department officials. This is his latest expose:—

Some very interesting developments are looked for at an early day respecting Indian and Land Office irregularities, particularly regarding the half-breed Indian Chippewa scrip. Under the laws of Congress the Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior of half-breed descent were entitled to eighty acres each of half-breed Indian scrip. The facts, it is alleged, will show there were about [illegible] Indians belonging to this band, and less than 400 of them half breeds or mixed blood, for whose benefit the scrip was issued; that there were 1200 pieces of scrip, calling for eighty acres of land each, issued by the Land and Indian offices conjointly, as both act in such matters and are equally responsible. If there were but 400 half-breed Indians in this land and 1200 pieces of scrip issued, what became of 800 pieces of scrip, representing 64,000 acres of land, for which there were no half-breed Indian claimants? This scrip was very valuable, superior to land warrants, it being located in either surveyed or unsurveyed land anywhere on the public domain of the United States. This scrip sold from five to ten dollars per acre. Who got the 800 pieces of scrip, the 64,000 acres of land, or the $320,000, the market price of the same? These figures may be wrong, but your correspondent is assured they are entirely reliable. It is a well-known fact that this half-breed Indian scrip has been located by the thousand acres throughout the Western States and Territories. On the supposition that the foregoing is true, then not only the half-breed Indians have been credited with more than they claimed, but "Uncle Samuel" has been cheated out of 64,000 acres of his farm.

B. F. B.

He Makes a Demand.

We are permitted to publish the following pungent paragraph from a private letter lately written by General B. F. Butler:—"The New York *World* declares that General Butler has given out repeatedly that he is going to fight General Schenck and the Committee on Ways and Means for the tour they made in California, Oregon, and Washington Territories, yet I cannot understand it to be my duty to reply to it. Reflect a moment! Suppose I should stop to answer all the newspaper slanders that have been published about me, what time should I have for any reputable employment? I trust I have grander subjects of contemplation in the condition of the country and the remedy for its financial and political troubles than fighting General Schenck or any committee upon the question of why they went to California, or Oregon, or Washington, or elsewhere. I think it very foolish for them to have gone. That is their affair, not mine. But the men who write these paragraphs only know what they would do if they were in my place, and are not to be blamed for judging me by themselves. Such a contest or fight would fully fill the measure and scope of their abilities and their thoughts; and they of course think it fills my idea of mine, and write accordingly. I have the honor to be very truly yours,

"Benjamin F. Butler."

PREMONITION.

A Singular Dream Followed by a Singular Death.

On the 12th inst., Mrs. Sarah Freer, of Newfield, Tompkins county, N. Y., died from the effects of a severe accident received on the 6th inst. She had got into a small peach tree to pick the fruit, and while standing upon a limb some two inches in diameter, her support broke and she fell to the soft ground of the garden. One foot was bent so that it was completely unjointed at the ankle, the skin was torn, and the cords all bared. The bone of the leg, thus set free from the boot, was thrust into the ground six or seven inches, the muscles and all being moved upward from it. The physicians called replaced the bones, muscles, and integuments, so far as they could, and bound up the foot, ankle, and limb. Mortification soon set in, and the unfortunate woman died in six days afterward. A few months before this her mother died, and Mrs. Freer lately had a dream, in which she conversed with her mother, who told her that her labors and troubles on the earth were almost over, and she must prepare to meet her parent in another world. So impressed was she by the dream, that she at once set about preparing her grave clothes, and put them aside for use when the time she supposed to be quite near should come. She was laid out in those garments for burial.

A Very Lively Scene Indeed.

From the Greenbrier (West Va.) Independent.

On Thursday evening last an episode occurred in the Court House which was not on the regular docket. It was so unusual in its character that it needs a little more than a passing notice. The facts of the case are as follows:—

It seems that Mr. John L. Snedegar, who was the foreman of the Grand Jury, came in court from the jury room and propounded a question to the Court as to the limitation when an indictment for perjury could be made. The Court stated that the time was three years from the period at which the oath should have been improperly taken, and not from the time the act was committed. Colonel Joel McPherson, who was present at the time, then got up and said that he was aware or believed (or words to that effect) that an effort was being made to indict him, and that the jury was packed for that purpose.

The judge commanded him to sit down, and fined him $25 for contempt of Court. The colonel then passed around to the judge's seat. Some words then passed between them, when he commenced an assault upon the judge. In the contest the judge drew his pistol, which was caught and held by Dr. S. Austin. The result of the matter was that the judge received several scratches in the face, and his head was forced through the window. As a matter of course, the affair created no little excitement and much comment. Afterwards upon a warrant issued by Justice C. A. Sperry, Colonel McPherson was arrested and brought before him for committing a breach of the peace. He was committed to jail. Yesterday morning he was released upon bail. He was afterwards rearrested and placed in jail by order of Court for contempt. The colonel was released this morning.

The Circumlocutory Style.

A weekly paper to-day mixes up antithesis and probability in an alarming style. Speaking of Governor Geary's keeping ex-Governor Curtin out of the Cabinet as a reason why Geary now runs behind his ticket, it says:—

"It is too true that not unlikely this may have been the real reason; nevertheless it is true, too, that some of the best Republicans in the State had a very bad opinion of the Governor."

Some people conscientiously cultivate the circular style in order to afford readers the mental training gained by overcoming difficulties. Others say what they mean directly, so as to reach the readers' minds at once. Let us not dispute about tastes.—*N. Y. Post.*

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market yesterday:—

From the Herald.

"Gold emerged to-day from its dulness and became quite active, the price at one time touching 131⅝, an advance for the day of one per cent., which, considering the limited character of speculation in the precious metal, is a rather remarkable change. The rise was based upon the firmer tone of the foreign exchanges last night and at the opening of business this morning, the foreign bankers being large buyers of bills to cover the coupons of Government bonds held abroad. Again, the action of the Gold Exchange Bank, in releasing 25 per cent. of the money due to its customers, who for the most part are brokers in the Gold Room, was instrumental in enabling many to resume dealings, and thus in a measure set the wheels of speculation in motion once more. At the same time, as if by a sequence of this liquidation of indebtedness, one of the firms which were compelled to suspend in the gold panic paid the claims against them and resumed business. The receiver of the bank at the close of business to-day had paid twenty-five per cent. of all claims, except those originally thrown out and comprising the accounts of nine firms. Later in the day there was a reaction in the market and the price went off to 130⅞.

"The money market was more active, and six and seven per cent. were the prevailing rates on call loans, although the Government dealers were exceptionally supplied at five. There is a steady outflow of currency to the Southern States in exchange for the cotton crop, but the accumulation of capital is still so large at this centre that the effect is but slightly perceptible in the rates on call. The demand from the West is not active, although the grain movement continues, and the explanation probably lies in the fact that Western debtors are sending wheat to their Eastern creditors, the latter complaining of the difficulty of making collections. The West is yet largely in debt to the East from last winter and spring, and the crops now coming are doubtless being shipped to meet these old claims. Hence the light remittances of currency westward. While the rate on call is easy, discounts are dull, and prime paper cannot be sold except at figures which would astound old time merchants. Some of the best endorsed dry goods paper went up to-day at twelve per cent. discount, and the range takes the wide extremes of ten to fifteen per cent. for the very best acceptances. Towards the close of the day there was less firmness in the foreign exchanges, and though the nominal quotation for prime bankers' sixty day bills was 109½, sales took place at 109¼. The rise in gold and the fall in the home price of Government securities allow shipments of the latter to Europe, and the exchange market doubtless felt the effect of the offerings of bond bills. The lower price for cotton, combined with the rise in gold, also enabled free exports of the staple and also contributed to the supply of bills. The Government bought one million of bonds for the sinking fund, the whole lot being obtained at 115·20 "flat." The offerings being over five millions assisted the decline inaugurated by the large offerings to the Government yesterday, and as a consequence the whole market was lower, but steady at the new schedule of prices, as a consequence, in turn, of the firmer tone of the gold market.

"The following were the closing street prices for Government bonds:—United States currency sixes, 107⅛@107¼; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 119⅛@119⅜; do. do. coupon, 119⅛@119⅜; do. Five-twenties, registered, May and November, 114⅝@115⅛; do. do., coupon, 1862, do., 120⅛@120⅜; do. do. coupon, 1864, do., 119@119¼; do. do., coupon, 1865, do., 119⅛@119⅜; do. do., registered, January and July, 117⅛@117⅜; do. do., coupon, 1865, do., 117⅛@117⅜; do. do., coupon, 1867, do., 117⅛@117⅜; do. do., coupon, 1868, do., 117⅛@117⅜; do. ten-forties, registered, 107⅛@108; do. do., coupon, 108@108¼.

"The following quotations give the range of the rates for foreign exchange:—Sterling, sixty days, commercial, 108⅜@109⅛; good to prime bankers', 109¼@109½; short sight, 109⅞@110; Paris, sixty days, 5·20@5·15; short sight, 5·15⅝@5·12½; Antwerp, 5·20@5·15; Switzerland, 5·20@5·15; Hamburg, 35⅝@36; Amsterdam, 40⅝@40¾; Frankfort, 40⅞@41; Bremen, 78⅝@79; Prussian thalers, 70⅞@71⅛.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
3 24wfm§ No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

RACES.
POINT BREEZE PARK.
TUESDAY, OCT. 26.
Stake $300. Mile heats, best three in five, good day and track.
W. CARSON names blk. m. VICTORIA, to harness.
W. McBRIDE names b. h. MOSCOW, to harness.
J. B. HAINES names b. m. FANNY, to wagon.
Omnibuses start from Library street at 2½ P. M.
Admission $1. 10 22 3trp

THIRD EDITION

THE WEST.

How "Our Moses" Suffered a Defeat—He is Jeered and Laughed at—His Retreat into the Bridal Chamber—Excursionists to the Mining Fields.

FROM THE WEST.

An Inspecting Party.

St. Louis, Oct. 22.—A Denver special says the Kansas Pacific party, including Cyrus W. Field and Mr. Meek, agricultural editor of the New York *Tribune*, arrived this morning, after inspecting the country between Sheridan and Denver, and over one thousand miles of the Eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, in reference to the extension of the Kansas Pacific Railway and future business.

The Mining Regions.

A Fort Benton, Montana, telegram notices the arrival of a party of miners from a point four hundred and twenty-five miles north, they having been forced to leave on account of the Blackfeet Indians and the refusal of the British to sell them provisions. The party, consisting of nine men, subsisted ten days on one grouse.

The weather at Benton was cold, the mercury yesterday being ten degrees below zero.

The National Capital Convention.

St. Louis, Oct. 22.—The delegates to the National Capital Convention have gone on a river excursion, and will visit the iron furnaces at Carondelet, and all places of note.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Andy Up in a Balloon—How He Didn't Get the Senatorship.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Nashville, Oct. 22.—Our city is in a fever of excitement over the unexpected result of the Senatorial contest. The crowd about the Legislative Hall is dense, and everybody is speculating and expressing astonishment at the developments. That Johnson should be defeated so summarily, and after the hopes of his friends and himself were raised by yesterday's ballot to the highest degree, is certainly a surprise. His enemies here openly jeer at him. His friends condole with him, but to no effect. In the "bridal chamber" of the hotel where he puts up, he has retreated only to discover through the window the demonstrations of his successful opponents. Etheridge is tranquil, for, though defeated himself, he has the satisfaction that Johnson is in the same boat with him.

Cooper, the new Senator, is a young, talented, handsome, and popular man, an able lawyer and a member of the State Senate. Heretofore he has been considered as the most popular person in Tennessee, save Andy himself. To add to Andrew's chagrin, a procession, hurriedly extemporized, is passing this window hurrahing for Cooper, and twirling in the air such placards as "Gone up, Old Boy," "Our Moses under a cloud," "Only 51," etc. His opponents, as a *dernier ressort*, determined early this morning to go solidly for Cooper, and the result was that poor Andy was thrown when least he expected it.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Growth of Population—Cyrus W. Field in the Mining Regions—The Weather.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Omaha, Oct 22.—A census just taken of Lincoln shows the population to be eleven hundred and sixteen. Number of buildings three hundred and eighty.

Work on the State buildings is progressing rapidly.

A telegram from Denver announces that the Kansas Pacific excursion party, including Cyrus W. Field, arrived yesterday, and will inspect the gold and silver mining region above Denver, to-day, and then return East via Omaha.

A telegram from Fort Benton reports the thermometer on Wednesday ten degrees below zero.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Same Old Trouble.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

Baltimore, Oct. 22.—Joshua Vansant and William G. Harrison, two recent appointees of the City Hall Building Committee, refuse to serve. Three or four of the Councilmen who undertook to purify this City Hall imbroglio are now ventilating scandal and alleged tricks and corruption amongst each other. The old committee refuse to resign and decline to deliver the books, etc. They are going into court to test their rights.

The Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore, Oct. 22.—Cotton dull, nominally 26c. Flour dull and weak; Howard Street superfine, $5·62½@5·75; do. extra, $6·25@7; do. family, $7·25@8·50; City Mills superfine, $5·75@6·50; do. extra, $6·25@7·25; do. family, $7·50@9·75; Western superfine, $5·50; do. extra, $5·75@6·50; do. family, $7@7·25. Wheat steady at $1·40@1·46. Corn, white, $1·18. Oats, 58@60c. Rye, $1·08@1·10. Mess Pork, $33. Bacon quiet; rib sides, 20@20½c.; clear do., 20¾@20⅞c.; shoulders, 17c. Hams, 24@25c. Lard quiet at 18½c. Whisky firm and in good demand at $1·21@1·22, while some holders ask $1·23; stock scarce.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

London, Oct. 22—11·30 A. M.—Consols, 93⅛ for both money and account. United States 5-20s of 1862, 81¾; of 1865, old, 81¼; of 1867, 83; 10-40s, 76⅛. American stocks quiet; Erie Railroad, 21¼; Illinois Central, 95; Great Western, 25½.

Liverpool, Oct. 22—11·30 A. M.—Cotton quiet; middling Uplands, 12d.; middling Orleans, 12⅛d. The sales of to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales; sales of the week have been 92,000 bales, including for export, 17,000 bales, and on speculation, 21,000 bales. The stock in port is 434,000 bales, of which 33,000 bales are American. Receipts of the week 71,000 bales, of which 8000 bales were American. Corn, 30s.

London, Oct. 22.—Sugar quiet and steady on the spot.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

Paris, Oct. 22—12·30 P. M.—The Bourse opened steady. Rentes, 71f. 40c.

Antwerp, Oct. 22.—Petroleum opened firm.

London, Oct. 22—1 P. M.—Consols, 93⅛ for both money and account. American stocks easier; Erie Railroad, 22. Illinois Central, 95¼.

London, Oct. 22—1 P. M.—Linseed cakes, £10 11s.; Sperm oil, £92; Spirits Petroleum, 1s.

Havre, Oct. 22.—Cotton opened quiet and unchanged for both on the spot and afloat.

Liverpool, Oct. 22—1·30 P. M.—Cotton steady; stock afloat is estimated at 342,000 bales, of which 23,000 bales are American.

Wheat dull; California white, 10s. 8d.; No. 2 red Western, 9s. 4d.; winter, 9s. 8d. Flour, 24s.@24s. 3d. Corn, 30s. 3d. Cheese, 67s. 6d. The receipts of Wheat for three days have been 55,000 quarters, of which 40,000 are American.

Paris, Oct. 22—3·30 P. M.—The Bourse is firm. Rentes, 71f. 42c.

Antwerp, Oct. 22.—Petroleum quiet at 59½f. for standard white.

New York Produce Market.

New York, Oct. 22.—Cotton lower, and 300 bales sold at 25½c. Flour easier; sales of 8500 bbls State at $5·57@6·50; Western at $5·55@7; Southern at $6·35@10·25. Wheat dull, and 1@2 cents lower; sales of 18,000 bushels winter red at $1·42@1·45. Corn dull and declined; sales of 28,000 bushels mixed Western at 99@$1·01. Oats steady; sales of 22,000 bushels at 60@63c. Beef quiet. Pork quiet at $30·75. Lard dull at 17¾@18c. Whisky quiet at $1·21½.

FOURTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Vain Expectations of Johnson's Washington Friends—Senator Scott Looking Out for His Relatives—Customs Receipts and Revenue Supervisorships—Law Defied in Florida—Educational Affairs in the West.

The Law Defied in Florida.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, Oct. 22.—General Kryzanowski, Supervisor of Georgia and Florida, reports, under date of October 12, that Jackson and Washington counties, in Florida, are under the control of an armed force, which was raised to prevent the execution of the Revenue laws. The leader of this mob, one James P. Coker, who is represented to be a wealthy and influential man, has threatened Asstamena Lowe, of Mariana, with personal violence, and has challenged him to fight.

That officer writes to the Supervisor that he can only canvass his district at the hazard of his life, and Assessor Wilson writes, corroborating his Assistant's statement. The Collector of Customs at Jacksonville, Fla., J. A. Dockney, writes to Supervisor Kryzanowski, that the State Tax Collector and his wife had been brutally murdered in Washington county, adjoining Jackson, and that there had been seven murders in Jackson county since October 3.

The Antecedents of Senator Johnston of Virginia.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, Oct. 22.—A Virginian writing to a friend here says of Mr. Johnston, just elected to the United States Senate by the Virginia Legislature:—

The name of Mr. Johnston was presented to the Democratic Legislative caucus by the extreme secession wing of the party, and his nomination was in deference to their influence, as that of Mr. Lewis was in deference to the more liberal or conservative Republican wing. Years ago he represented Tazewell in the Legislature. But with this exception he never held office until appointed Confiscation Agent by the Confederate government. He is a relative of Joseph E. Johnston, and brother-in-law of John B. Floyd. He sympathized heartily with the late Rebellion, and is yet a partisan of the rebellious element. He was appointed to the bench not by General Canby, but by General Stoneman, and though the latter made some good appointments, that of Judge Johnston was not one of them. Though a gentleman of some scholarly and legal attainments and of dignified carriage, he will never add to Virginia's Senatorial fame.

Grant on Johnson.

The President, in conversation with a gentleman yesterday, expressed the opinion that, if elected to the Senate, Andrew Johnson would be so violent and offensive that he would probably be expelled. He said, however, that he would as soon see Johnson elected as any one else, because he would do his party more harm than good.

Mistaken.

The interest in the election of Johnson is very great here. A private despatch received here this morning by one of his friends states that everything looks well for the success of the ex-President, and his friends claim that they will settle the question to-day in his favor.

Butterfield and the Gold Ring.

If it should be shown that Assistant Treasurer Butterfield, of New York, was engaged in the gold speculation, or in any way mixed up with it, he will be instantly removed. At present, however, the President does not believe the charges brought against him to be well founded. He thinks it part of the general programme of Fisk and Gould to involve the administration in the Wall street troubles. There are those here, however, who profess to be well acquainted with Butterfield, and who express no surprise at the testimony of Gould against him.

An Excellent Relative.

It appears that Senator John Scott, of your State, has not failed to take good care of his relatives since he became Senator. Somehow or other they have nearly all succeeded in getting comfortable berths under the Government. Those who had no capacity for higher positions were made mail and route agents on the various railroads in Pennsylvania, and it is said that the Senator's recent visit here was to provide for another relative who had unaccountably been left out in the cold.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, Oct. 22.—Naval bulletin for to-day:—Ordered, Lieutenant-Commander B. J. Cromwell to the United States steamer Miantonomah. Detached, Lieutenant-Commander Walter Abbott, from the Dacotah and placed on waiting orders. Passed Assistant Surgeon H. T. Beaumont, from the Naval Hospital, New York, and ordered to the receiving ship Potomac. Passed Assistant Surgeon Joseph Hugg, from the receiving ship Potomac and ordered to the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Assistant Surgeon B. S. Mackie, from the Naval Hospital, Pensacola, and ordered to the Naval Hospital at New York.

Revenue Supervisorships.

Supervisor Southworth, of the Western District of Pennsylvania, and Supervisor Smythe, of the Western District of New York, have resigned.

Ex-State Senator John O'Donnell, of New York, has been nominated to fill the New York vacancy, and General J. B. Sweitzer, of Pittsburg, to succeed Mr. Southworth, on the recommendation of John Covode.

Customs Receipts.

The following are the receipts from customs from October 11 to October 16, inclusive:—

Boston	$373,101·63
New York	2,565,559·67
Philadelphia	192,319·69
Baltimore	249,771·37
New Orleans	140,247·23
San Francisco	141,936·04
Total	$3,661,935·62

Exhibiting a considerable falling off.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$600 City 6s, New	100½	9 sh Com'l Bk..c.	58½
$200 do.	100½	5 sh Norrist'n R.	70½
$2100 do.	100½	100 sh Leh N St.	33¼
$1000 Pittsburg 5s.	71½	100 do.	33⅜
$3000 Pa 6s, W L Cp.	100½	100 sh Reading R.c.	48¾

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Leh gold l.	95¼	100 sh Phil & E R.	28½
1 sh Leh V R.	52½	100 do.....b60.	28⅝
10 do.allotm's	52½		

—Amount of Coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during week ending Thursday, Oct. 21, 1869:—

	Tons.	Cwt.
From St. Clair	38,748	16
From Port Carbon	7,713	03
From Pottsville	6,879	17
From Schuylkill Haven	33,169	19
From Auburn	3,726	18
From Port Clinton	15,212	18
From Harrisburg and Dauphin	1,782	13
From Allentown and Alburtis	245	10
Anthracite Coal for week	107,499	14
Bituminous Coal from Harrisburg and Dauphin for week	10,081	01
Total for week paying freight	117,580	15
Coal for Company's use	4,000	08
Total all kinds for week	121,581	03
Previously this year	3,397,320	07
Total	3,518,901	10
To Thursday, Oct. 22, 1868	2,994,556	05

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Suffering in Japan—The Mikado and Internal Improvements—Montpensier and the Spanish Throne—Eugenie in Egypt—Concessions by the English Clergy.

FROM EUROPE.

Eugenie in Egypt.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

Alexandria, Oct. 22.—The Empress Eugenie arrived from Constantinople at a late hour last evening.

Spain Tranquil.

Madrid, Oct. 22.—The country generally is tranquil. Senor Orense, a celebrated republican leader in the Cortes, has been arrested.

The Spanish Throne.

Madrid, Oct. 22.—The indications now are that the Duke of Montpensier will be the successful candidate for the throne of Spain.

A Concession.

London, Oct. 22.—At a large meeting of the clergy, held at Dublin yesterday, Archbishop French presiding, it was decided by a large majority that the laity have a right to decide upon matters of doctrine and discipline.

This Evening's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

London, Oct. 22—4·30 P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅛ for money and account. American securities firm; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 81¾; of 1865, old, 81¼; and of 1867, 83⅛; 10-40s, 76⅛. Railways quiet. Erie, 21¾; Illinois Central, 96; Atlantic, 25½.

Liverpool, Oct. 22—4·30 P. M.—Cotton closed dull. Uplands, 12d.; Orleans, 12⅛d. Sales to-day 10,000 bales, including 3000 for export and speculation. California Wheat, 10s. 9d. Winter, 9s. 7d. Flour, 24s. Petroleum, 1s. 8d. Turpentine, 27s.

FROM JAPAN.

The Mikado at Yeddo.

San Francisco, Oct. 21.—The following additional intelligence from Japan has been received by the steamer America:—

The Mikado was still at Yeddor. The majority of the Daimos have returned to their own provinces.

An Offending Yokohaman.

The assault on Sir Harry Parkes in the streets of Yeddo was made by a drunken Yokohaman, who was immediately arrested and will be punished.

Internal Improvements.

A railroad is to be constructed from Kabe to Osaca, and a telegraph line from Yeddo to Yokohama.

A mint is about being established by the Japanese Government, and a general system of education under foreign teachers is being established in the different provinces of the empire. The Government has heretofore labored under every disadvantage because of its being unable to centralize either its power or revenues. A proposition to this end has been made to the Japanese Parliament, and was favorably entertained, but not finally acted upon.

Business is slowly improving, but money is in a bad condition.

The Suffering Poor.

There is great suffering among the poor people of Yeddo, who are out of employment, and the necessaries of life are frightfully high. Without relief, which is not expected within sixty days, more blood may yet be shed before the new Government is firmly established.

Our Minister.

General Von Valkenburg was disappointed at the non-arrival of his successor, as he expected to return home by the steamer America.

FROM NEW YORK.

Sentenced to be Hung.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Jamaica, N. Y., Oct. 22.—David Burke, who murdered Cane, a private watchman, while the latter was trying to prevent robbery at the great oil fire at Hunter's Point, was sentenced this morning to be hung on December 10.

Niagara Frontier Police Commissioners.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

New York, Oct. 22.—Governor Hoffman has issued an order commanding Obadiah J. Green, Jonathan S. Buell, and Salmon Shaw, Board of Commissioners of the Niagara Frontier Police, to appear before him to-morrow, on the charge of official misconduct. They are alleged to have violated duty by double payments to members of the force under assumed names, employing others not members of the police under assumed names, maladministration of the funds, and abuse of license powers.

The Money Market.

Money more active at yesterday's rates. Gold active at 131⅛@131½. Stocks heavy, decidedly lower, and especially New York Central, which fell 4½ per cent. from yesterday's prices, and subsequently recovered to 189⅜. Other stocks sympathized with the fall. Pacific Mail declined to 60¼. The entire million of Government gold was awarded to Travers & Co., at 131·13.

New York Stock Market.

New York, Oct. 22.—Stocks unsettled. Money 5@7 per cent. Gold, 131⅛. Five twenties, 1862, coupon, 120½; do. 1864, do., 119⅛; do. 1865, do., 119⅜; do. do., new, 117⅜; do. 1867, 117½; do. 1868, 117¾; 10-40s, 107⅞. Virginia 6s, new, 52⅜; Missouri 6s, 87½; Canton Company, 52½; Cumberland preferred, 27½; New York Central, 189; Erie, 31⅛; Reading, 96½; Hudson River, 173; Michigan Central, 122½; Michigan Southern, 93⅜; Illinois Central, 135½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 97; Chicago and Rock Island, 105⅝; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 184½; Western Union Telegraph, 36½.

FROM THE WEST.

Disaster and Crime.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Chicago, Oct. 22.—A fireman on the Burlington and Quincy Railroad fell from the engine yesterday while going at full speed, and will probably die.

An operator of the Western Union Telegraph at Hannibal, Mo., absconded yesterday with $300 of the company's money.

The St. Anthony's Falls Break—Gen. Thomas' Movements.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 22.—The break in St. Anthony's Falls again endangers the mills and water power. It is proposed to build an immense dam across the river, and throw the water over to the Minneapolis side.

Major-General Thomas and staff leave to-day for California.

Religious and Educational Affairs.

At the Universalists' State Convention yesterday it was announced that a Chicago gentlemen had drawn his will, bequeathing $250,000 to found a Universalist church in Chicago. The denomination in Illinois will this year endow a theological school with $25,000, and a women's collegiate hall with $50,000.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Shock of Earthquake in Maine.

Augusta, Oct. 22.—This morning, at half-past 5 o'clock, a shock of earthquake, lasting more than a minute, was felt in this vicinity. Nearly every one was awakened. Door-bells were rung and buildings shaken. It extended all along the river.

Robbery in Massachusetts.

Boston, Oct. 22.—Last night the depot of the Eastern Railroad, at Manchester, Mass., was broken into, and the safe, weighing eight hundred pounds, carried off in a hand-car about a mile and a half, broken open with a crowbar, and robbed of its contents, about $300. A trunk full of railroad tickets was also taken and scattered along the line of the railroad.